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Auction Number 82

Friday 31 May 2013



The
DAVID FORE
Collection

Coins of British India
Part 2

To be held in the Council Chamber
The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy

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The Name for Numismatics

Auction Number 82

Friday 31 May 2013

The
DAVID FORE
Collection

of

Coins of British India

Part 2

Patterns and Proofs

of British India, The Presidencies and The India Native States

CIPFA

3 Robert Street

Adelphi, London, WC2N 6BH

The Council Chamber

10.30 am precisely

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Date of Sale **Friday 31 May 2013**
 Session One: 10.30am Lots 725 - 1016

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Order of Sale	British India	Lots 725 - 860
	Bengal Presidency	Lots 861 - 912
	Bombay Presidency	Lots 913 - 941
	Madras Presidency	Lots 942 - 965
	Indian States	
	Alwar, Bahawalpur	Lots 966 - 968
	Baroda	Lots 969 - 974
	Bikanir	Lots 975 - 980
	Dewas	Lots 981 - 986
	Dhar, Indore, Jaipur	Lots 987 - 991
	Kutch, Sailana	Lots 992 - 994
	Travanacore	Lots 995 - 1014
	Portuguese India	Lots 1015 - 1016

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The DAVID FORE Collection

Coins of British India Part Two - Patterns and Proofs of British India, The Presidencies and The India Native States

Introduction

Part One of the David Fore collection has now been sold and the lots have all found new homes. Did you secure the coins you were after, or did prices surprise you and you were unsuccessful in your bidding?. I am sure there are many of you who may regret not bidding higher, or are you able to live without the coins you missed? I hope the successful new owners are pleased with their new purchases and have filled some of the gaps in your collections.

Here in Part Two we are offering the Patterns. I like to call these the “what ifs” of the series. What if a different design was chosen for the circulating coins? What could we have today, for better or worse... This section of the collection is the result of two dedicated numismatists who realised early on that Patterns were the rarest of the rare. As a result, past prices meant very little, David Fore just had to decide if he wanted it or not and rationalise the finances needed to pay them without affecting other parts of life!

The nature of collecting coins of British India has changed radically over the last ten years. The economy of the home country has added more millionaires globally than almost any other country and slowly they have come to appreciate the history that these coins offer. In addition, numerous North Americans have seen the value of this series for several reasons: beautiful coins, relatively low prices, lots of ways to collect, from type sets to date sets of one series or all of them. In spite of all this, there were lots of coins that were a real coup for us to find and add to the collection. We knew very little about the Proof Restrikes that ended up on many dealers lists, for relatively little money, we only knew that we liked them and that they were inexpensive. These factors drew a few of us dealers to make a study of these coins and try and pass on our thoughts to interested collectors. With dedicated research we discovered from old auction catalogues that we were not the first generation to appreciate this series. In the late 19th and early 20th Centuries there were many collectors who put together some amazing collections of their own. These names include Murdoch, Montagu, Brand, Farouk, Nobleman, and more recently Pridmore, Wheeler, Jacobs, Wiggins, Stevens and Diana, and a number of impressive collections are still being built, most notably two in Canada.

We started the auctions of the Fore material with the Proof Restrikes because this was an area that no one had a clear idea on pricing. Paul Stevens and I tried to give a price opinion in our book, but the Fore auction catalogue should now have given us all a much better idea of what these coins are worth today. Paul and I wanted to leave room in our book so that collectors can add their own notes to their catalogue.

The majority of the coins in Part One were left as their makers intended and not encased in third-party holders so that collectors had the opportunity to see these coins properly and listen to experienced opinion of what these coins really looked like. Like many areas of numismatics, third party grading has become a big part of this Indian series. It is good to have the security of protection against counterfeit coins that they offer, but I am a firm believer in every collector learning how to grade so they know what they are buying. We made the decision to have the Patterns put into NGC holders because the value and beauty of these coins warranted the protection. Many of these Patterns are so rare that it really does not matter what number ‘grade’ applied to them, the chance to buy these coins are often once in a lifetime opportunities.

We have to be grateful to our predecessors who travelled to India and brought back these coins to add to their 'curio' cabinets, to show their friends where they have been. Beats the heck out of a few photos! We also have to be grateful to Baldwins as they were one of the few firms to see the potential in these coins and keep them for later collectors. They put together representative sets and safely stored these coins when no one else really wanted them. Baldwins were responsible for helping serious collectors through the decades, but for some time there were usually more coins than collectors so they were able to keep good coins through most of the 20th century.

We are also grateful to Baldwins for recognising the usefulness of our book, *The Coinage of British India 1835-1947* and for using the numbering system (SW) in the the David Fore catalogues. Every one benefits from the knowledge shared. As our book was the first of its kind, these auctions will also show where we went wrong, either with price or variety. We trust that these unintentional errors will be corrected by your own annotations in your copy, to make it that much more valuable to you in the future.

Part Three of the David Fore collection will have Dr. Fore's British India circulating coins, the rest of his Presidency coins and his India State coins, including approximately 300 Gold coins. This will be offered at the end of September during the season of London Coinex Coin Fair auctions, of which Baldwin's are the Official Auctioneer.

We hope you are successful in your endeavors (even if it is only to view and study the coins that Baldwins have kindly put online) and manage to add some of these wonderful coins to your collection. I would also like to thank the wonderful staff at Baldwins who worked so hard to put these catalogues together: Ian Goldbart, Edward Baldwin, Seth, Matt, Sam, Graham, Caroline and all the others and who allowed me the run of the offices at 11 Adelphi Terrace while the cataloguing was completed. Thank you all.

I will be at Baldwins the week before each auction, if you have any questions, please do feel free to ask me.

Randy Weir
randy@baldwin.co.uk

A Note on References Used

Since the Pridmore collection, nothing of note from the Presidency series had appeared at auction, but a great deal of information has been gleaned from the study of original information found in the records of the East India Company by Dr. Paul Stevens. His trilogy of books starts with the Bengal Presidency series (published by Baldwin's and available from them and Mr F Todywalla in India) will give us a much greater insight into this series. The Fore collection will act as a market barometer, allowing us to see what these coins are really worth in today's market place, as well as giving us a catalogue that we can use as the study continues on this series.

The "SW" references in each lot description refers to the new standard work for this series : *Coins of British India 1835-1947*, and the sale of the David Fore Collection gives collectors the chance to buy coins used in this book written by Dr Paul Stevens and myself. What a wonderful pedigree to have!

A Note on Grading

As any collector of the Indian Proof series knows, the Bombay mint lacquered most of their coins after striking. Early collectors complained that the heavy sulphur in the envelopes toned their coins and asked if the mint could do something about it. Lacquering seemed to be a viable option and so this is what they did. However, this lacquer was not always applied in the most careful way, and it is usual to find that parts of the coin missing this lacquer. Another feature of this process is what appears to be hairlines on the coins, that are actually just a heavy hand with the lacquer brush. Inexperienced third-party grading services often see these lacquer lines as "impairments" and grade the coins accordingly. The long time collector of Indian coins will naturally accept this lacquer as an integral part of the production process, knowing that it does not reduce the desirability of the coin. Those who have seen the heavy toning on non-lacquered Indian coins usually agree that the lacquer is a better alternative.

The coins in this collection have been described with the lacquer, as a formal part of the striking. Notes have been added to describe a coin on which there has been an attempt to remove the lacquer or where hairlines or marks can be seen on the coin that occurred after it left the mint. In general terms, the coins in this collection have been graded to American international standards.

INDIA

British India



- 725 † Copper Pattern 1/12-Anna 1861, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN, die axis ↑↑ (SW 4.182; Pr 775). *In NGC holder, graded PF63RB, deep mirrored surfaces.* £500-800

It is clear that the mint at this time cared about the patterns they produced. The attention to detail, even on small coins such as this, is hard to miss.



- 726 † Bronze Pattern Die Trial 1/12-Anna, 1904, *obv* EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR, *rev* counterstamped "1" the right of INDIA and ANNA, on the thinner flan of the series (SW 7.213; Pr 1051A). *In NGC holder, graded MS64RB.* £500-800

We are defining this coin as a pattern due to the metal used.

Both "1" and "2" countermarks are known to exist on these coins. It would make sense for these marks to demarcate the metal used for the trial with the "1" punched on the copper planchets, as these came first, and the "2" on the bronze planchets. However, this does not appear to be the case, so why was it done?



- 727 † Aluminium Pattern, 1/12-Anna 1909, off-metal strike in aluminium, *obv* EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR (SW 7.229). *In PCGS holder, graded PR62.* £500-800

Opinions differ as to where these aluminium pieces fit in the Indian series. We have put them with the patterns on the basis that they were a genuine part of the mints plans to strike these minor coins in a metal other than bronze. This is supported by the fact that we have not seen aluminium as a metal that was ever available from the mint as restrikes.



- 728 † Copper Pattern 1/12-Anna, 1941, obverse 1, *obv* GEORGE VI KING EMPEROR (as SW 9.227, where the price should be in the G3 spot). *In NGC holder, graded PF63RB.* £400-600

This date is normally known with the second head. While this is an original striking, we believe this was intended as a pattern



- 729 † Copper Pattern Piedfort ½-Pice, 1861, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN (SW 4.173; Pr 707). In NGC holder, graded PF64RB, 30% mint red. £800-1000

There are a few light marks in the field and some light die rust in front of the Queen's bust, which is most unusual. This was obviously struck with great care due to the deep mirrored fields but why the rust? There have not been any hints of restrikes of the 1861 coinage so this is probably not the answer.



- 730 † Copper Pattern ½-Pice, 1861, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN (SW 4.174, this coin illustrated; Pr 708). In NGC holder, graded PF63RB, some very light marks that are hard to see without a good glass, and a spot on the reverse, which seems to be why it was graded "63", it has the look of a better grade. £500-800



- 731 † Copper Die Trial ½-Pice 18-- (c.1877), *obv* VICTORIA EMPRESS, "B" stamped the field behind the Queen's head (SW states that this may be for Bombay), date shown as "18" only (SW 6.558, this coin illustrated). In NGC holder, graded PF62BN. £2000-3000



732

733

- 732 † Copper Pattern Die Trial 1/2-Pice, 1904, in copper rather than the bronze of the circulating coins, *obv* EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR, *rev* counterstamped "1", thin flan (SW 7.188; Pr 1051A). In NGC holder, graded PF64BN. £500-800

As with the 1/12-Anna in lot 726, we are calling this a Pattern due to the metal used.

There is a "1" counterstamped on the reverse to the right of the space between PICE and INDIA. Note that this has been struck on a thinner planchet than the 1/2-Pice in the following lot which has been counterstamped "2".

- 733 † Bronze Pattern Die Trial 1/2-Pice, 1904, in bronze which was also used in the circulating coins, *obv* EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR, *rev* counterstamped "2", thick flan (SW 7.189). In NGC holder, graded PF65RB. £500-800



- 734 † Nickel Pattern 1/2-Pice, 1904, off-metal strike in nickel, *obv* EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR (SW 7.191). In NGC holder, graded PF65. £800-1200

It is not too far-fetched to imagine that, while all the work was being done on making the patterns for the 1904-1906 Annas, this piece, of similar size, was struck. Possibly as an experiment in the use of aluminium as a metal for the circulating coins or just for a bit of fun.



- 735 † Aluminium Pattern 1/2-Pice, 1909, off-metal strike in aluminium, *obv* EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR (SW 7.205). In NGC holder, graded PF61, it would seem that NGC was quite conservative in the grading of this. £500-800



- 736 † Copper Pattern 1/4-Anna mule, 1833, obverse of the 1835 large letters 1/4-Annas, reverse of the 1833 Bombay 1/4-Annas, *rev* EAST INDIA COMPANY, die axis ↑↑ (SW 185, this coin illustrated; Pr 139). In NGC holder, graded PF63 RB, reverse is full red while the obverse is toned in the lettering and design but the fields are mostly red. £1500-2000



- 737 † Copper Pattern ¼-Anna, 1849, *obv* struck with the small letters of the 1835 series, *rev* EAST INDIA COMPANY (SW 3.73; Pr 150). In NGC holder, graded PF65RB, 30% mint red. £1000-1500



- 738 † Copper Pattern ¼-Anna, 1861, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN, *rev* both numerals "1" in the date are the same (SW 4.160; Pr 596). In NGC holder, graded PF64RB, very pleasing with deep mirrored surfaces. £800-1000



- 739 † Copper Pattern ¼-Anna, 1861, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN, *rev* last "1" of the date is the Roman numeral (SW 4.161; Pr 597). In NGC holder, graded PR62BN, erroneously identified as "Pridmore 599", the fields are not as mirror-like as the coin in the previous lot. £600-800



- 740 † Bronze Pattern Die Trial ¼-Anna, 1904, in bronze rather than the usual copper for this date, *obv* EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR, *rev* counterstamped "1" (SW 7.163; Pr 1051A). In NGC holder, graded PF64BN. £800-1000

The reverse counterstamped "1" in a similar position to that on the coins in lots 726 and 732, however, it does appear that a different "1" punch was used on each piece. The base of the digit is very slightly different. This coin is bronze, but the thickness of the planchet does not match our records for either bronze or copper.



- 741 † Copper Pattern 1/4-Anna, 1904, *obv* EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR (SW 7.156; Pr 1051). *In NGC holder, graded PF63BN.* £8000-10,000

Three of these coins are known to exist, but with only two available to private collectors (this and one in a collection in Canada), the third is in the Calcutta Museum.

This is one of the most attractive patterns struck in the whole British India series. The careful balance in the design of the lettering, the bullocks and farmer in the farming scene is most appealing.



- 742 † Cupro-nickel Pattern 1/4-Anna, 1906, off-metal strike in nickel, struck on the copper-sized planchet, *obv* EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR (SW 7.172). *Small reverse edge knock, has been lightly polished but still an attractive mint state.* £2000-3000

One of only two known to exist.

Nickel would have been a viable metal for the lower denominations but availability and cost would have been two of the deciding factors to remain with copper.



- 743 † Aluminium Pattern 1/4-Anna, 1908, off-metal strike in aluminium, *obv* EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR (SW 7.177). *Some aluminium oxidation, otherwise uncirculated, it would probably grade as "PF60".* £600-800



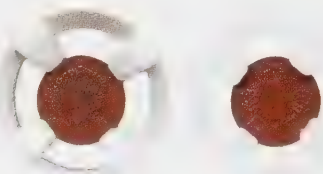
- 744 † Copper Early Proof Restrike ¼-Anna mule, 1938(B), *obv* GEORGE V KING EMPEROR, portrait of George V, but dated during the reign of George VI (not listed in SW). *Uncirculated Proof*. £1500-2000

A nice companion piece to the ½-Anna (lot 751) and the 2-Annas (lots 777 and 778, though dated 1937) patterns with the same muling, although this piece clearly struck later than they were.



- 745 † Bronze Pattern Pice, 1943, *obv* central hole with Imperial crown above, the hole divides the date, ONE PICE INDIA, *rev* central hole surrounded by a wreath divided into four parts, on three of the four parts is an incuse inscription of the value in three languages (SW 9.236; Pr 1091). *In PCGS holder, graded PR62RD*. £2000-3000

A most impressive design, unlike anything else produced by the India mints.



- 746 † Bronze Pattern Pice, 1945, *obv* INDIA, crown above, *rev* flower each side of the numeral "1", lotus on one side and rose on the other (SW 9.264; Pr 1092). *In NGC holder, graded MS65BN*. £1000-1500

In the Stevens & Weir reference, the last sentence of the description for this entry should read "1945 above a large 1 and PIE below"



- 747 † Silver Pattern ½-Anna, 1835, off-metal strike in silver, *rev* EAST INDIA COMPANY, reeded edge (SW 1.77). *In NGC holder, graded PF65*. £2000-3000

It is hard to rationalise why this exists. Most likely a numismatist of the time put in an order for a few to be struck. Four are believed to exist. Maybe to add to the appeal of these coins, a reeded edge was added that was not used on any of the circulating pieces. It is also quite possible that these were special presentation pieces.



- 748 † Copper Pattern ½-Anna, 1904, on the same size planchets as the 1862-1877 circulating ½-Anna coinage, *obv* EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR, 31mm (SW 7.153). *In NGC holder, graded PF63BN.* £20,000-30,000

ex G Hearn collection

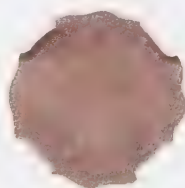
ex F Steinberg

ex Kaslove collection, sold to David Fore in private trade for US\$30,000

There are only three of these coins known to exist, of which only two are available to private collectors (this and the example in the Jacobs collection), the third is in the Calcutta Museum.

Clearly the Mint Master was thinking "outside of the box" when he decided to strike a few of these. Yes, the Rupee die was available as the obverse, but a fresh reverse die was made to strike this 31mm coin

I have seen one of the other coins in an NGC holder, graded PF63, and there is no doubt that the Fore piece here is more attractive. It should really be graded PF65.



- 749 † Cupro-nickel Uniface Pattern of the Reverse of the ½-Anna, 1908, on a large flan the size of the circulating Anna (SW 7.155/7.154; Pr 1073). *In NGC holder, graded MS61.* £1000-1500

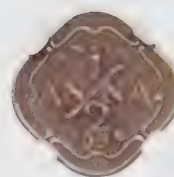
There are no other examples of any other coin like this in the whole British India series. So it probably is not an official strike. It was likely to have been struck in the mint but only as a unofficial experiment, not as a serious attempt for a pattern ½-Anna



750



751



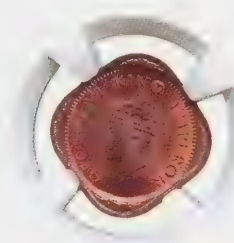
- 750 † Cupro-nickel Pattern 1/2-Anna, 1908, *obv* EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR (SW 7.154; Pr 1073). *In NGC holder, graded PF64.* £2000-3000

It is quite interesting to try to follow the design processes for this denomination as it moves from the large 31mm flan in 1904 to this small 18mm flan coin in just four years. It would be another 32 years before this denomination entered circulation again, then it was much the same size as this coin but of a completely different design.

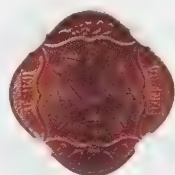
- 751 † Cupro-nickel Pattern 1/2-Anna mule, 1938, *obv* GEORGE V KING EMPEROR, bust of George V, who had died two years earlier (SW 8.333; Pr 1095). *In NGC holder, graded PF64.* £2000-3000

Again thoughts in the mint had turned to a circulating 1/2-Anna, so the Calcutta mint engraver, A P Spencer, produced the reverse die using the same planchet shape as the 1921 pattern Anna. No current obverse die was available to use so a George V die was selected in place of it.

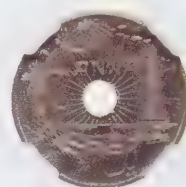
It is believed that up to four pieces were struck.



752



753



- 752 † Copper Pattern 1/2-Anna, 1943, off-metal strike in copper, *obv* GEORGE VI KING EMPEROR (SW 9.202). *In NGC holder, graded MS65RB, a glossy, most attractive coin with about 40% mint red.* £800-1000

It is no surprise that the mint considered striking all the minor coins in copper, most countries in the world did just that. In the end, it was probably the need of copper for the war effort that prevented them from using it for the 1/2-Annas, especially when one looks at the mintages of more than 400 million 1/2-Annas for 1943 alone.

- 753 † Nickel Pattern Anna, 1904, *obv* INDIA EMPIRE 1904 around central hole, ornate "E" to either side, *rev* ANNA 1 above central hole, palm tree to left, "1 ANNA" in Urdu below (SW 7.120; Pr 1056). *In NGC holder, graded PF64.* £1500-2000

It really is quite amazing how much effort went into the making of patterns for such an inconsequential coin, but we are fortunate that they did as this allows us to try to add them to our collections.



- 754 † Nickel Pattern Anna, 1904, struck in nickel on a smaller planchet than most of this series, *obv* EDWARD VII KING AND EMPEROR around bare head of the king right, *rev* large numeral "1", value in Persian and Nagri to either side, ONE ANNA 1904 around (SW 7.125; Pr 1061). *In NGC holder, graded PF55, with light mishandling.* £1500-2000

There are silver strikings known for this piece (see the following lot), perhaps the smaller planchet was due to some consideration of making this a silver issue.

One would like to think that the mishandling of this coin happened due to the discussion on the nature of this piece, as it was on a nickel planchet, and therefore handled more by contemporary mint officials



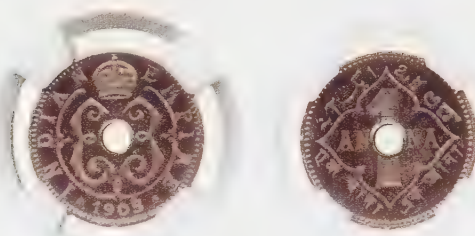
- 755 † Silver Pattern Anna, 1904, as the coin in the previous lot but struck in silver, *obv* EDWARD VII KING AND EMPEROR around bare head of the king right, *rev* large numeral "1", value in Persian and Nagri to either side, ONE ANNA 1904 around (SW 7.127). *In NGC holder, graded PF63, moderately toned.* £2000-3000

Pridmore states that an example of this coin exists in tin. It is possible that he was actually referring to this coin, as he has no silver piece listed. Silver really would not have been a practical metal for this issue as the obverse is almost identical to the ¼-Rupee. What else then could have been the rationale behind this issue?

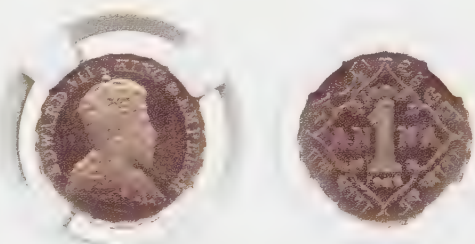


- 756 † Nickel Pattern Anna, 1904, as the coins in the previous two lots but with the letter "N" struck on the reverse at 8 o'clock, *obv* EDWARD VII KING AND EMPEROR around bare head of the king right, *rev* large numeral "1", value in Persian and Nagri to either side, ONE ANNA 1904 around (SW 7.126). *In NGC holder, certified "Proof Details Environmental Damage", most of this damage is on the obverse and is quite odd in appearance in that it is very patchy.* £1500-2000

The assumption is that the "N" countermark is to designate the metal (nickel) for the contemporary decision makers.



- 757 † Nickel Pattern Anna, 1905, *obv* central hole with an ornate "E" on either side, INDIAN EMPIRE 1905 around, *rev* large "1" through the hole, ANNA across the centre, a decorative diamond surrounds this, on the four sides of the diamond is the value in four native languages, Urdu, Telugi, Nagri and Bengali, die axis ↑↑ (SW 7.130, die axis not listed in SW; Pr 1057). In NGC holder, graded PF63. £2000-3000

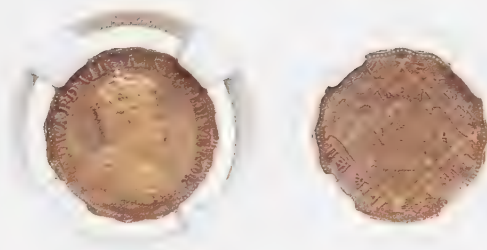


- 758 † Nickel Pattern Anna, 1905, edge of 24 scallops, otherwise as the currency issue except for a smaller portrait of King Edward, *obv* EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR, die axis ↑↑ (SW 7.131, die axis not listed in SW; Pr 1066). In NGC holder, graded PR64, nicely frosted bust with quite deep Proof surfaces on the obverse. £1500-2000

The colour is also a little different from the original proofs of the 1907-1910 issues so there is probably a slightly different nickel content.

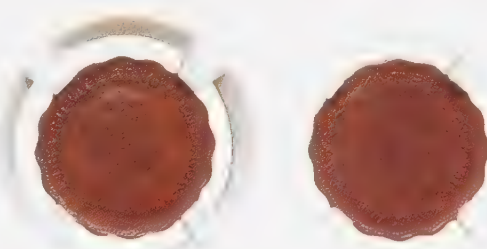


- 759 † Nickel Pattern Anna, 1905, edge of 16 scallops, otherwise as above but with a change in the nickel content, closer to that which was actually used on the currency coins, *obv* EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR (SW 7.132, this coin illustrated; Pr 1067). In NGC holder, graded PF60, graded thus due to old cleaning and a little corrosion on the obverse edge, seemingly lacquered after the corrosion appeared, still quite attractive. £1500-2000



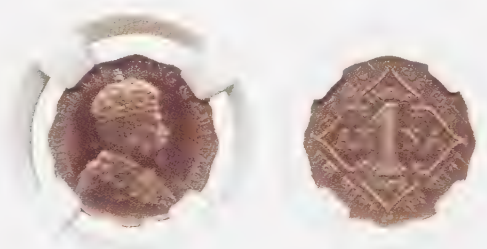
- 760 † Silver Pattern Anna, 1905, as above but struck in silver, *obv* EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR (SW 7.133; Pr 1068). In NGC holder, graded PF62, nicely frosted bust but a number of handling marks. £2000-3000

Pridmore states that these are .925 silver, but why was a fineness like this required for a low value coin? The coin here honestly has the look of a lower fineness of silver. One would expect that the mint was able to experiment with content mix, but with some sound reasoning behind it, to date there has been no access to any records that may exist of this at the mint. What is ideally needed for all these patterns is a proper assay of the metal content.



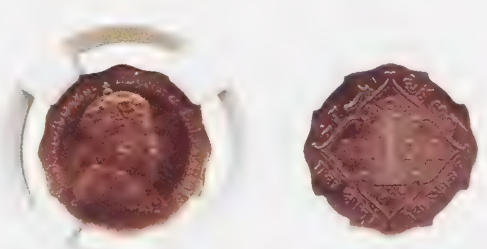
- 761 † Copper Pattern Anna, 1905, as above but struck in copper, *obv* EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR (SW 7.134; Pr 1069). In NGC holder, graded MS64BN, a touch of mint red on the reverse, but without any heavy polishing to the dies. £1500-2000

This has a die break through the O of EMPEROR, so presumably this coin was one of the last struck from this set of dies. It is unusual to see a die break on a coin of which only a few were struck, but this is how they learned what was needed for the striking of these various metals.



- 762 † Nickel Pattern Anna, 1905, edge of 12 scallops as the currency issue but still not the same nickel mix that was eventually used, reverse edge is unfinished compared to the final product, the obverse edge is as issued while the planchet is slightly smaller, *obv* EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR (SW 7.135; Pr 1070A). In NGC holder, graded PF63, nicely frosted bust with mirrored fields on the obverse. £1500-2000

All of these pieces have seen more care in the production of the obverse than the reverse, maybe in respect for the King?



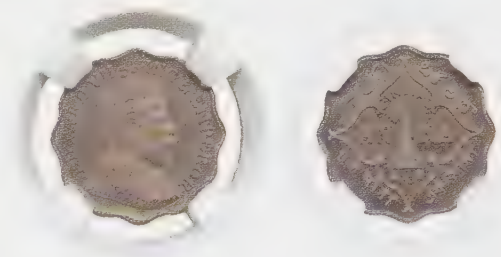
- 763 † Silver Pattern Anna, 1905, as above but in silver, *obv* EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR (SW 7.136, this coin illustrated; Pr 1070B). In NGC holder, graded PF63, pleasantly toned. £2000-3000

Pridmore also calls this .925 fineness but the silver content is probably actually lower, see footnote to lot 760.



- 764 † Cupro-nickel Pattern Anna, 1906, edge with 16 double bars, *obv* EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR (SW 7.138, *this coin illustrated*; Pr 1065). In NGC holder, graded PF62. £1500-2000

It is a little difficult to understand why this edge was considered. Maybe as some form of "nod" to the scalloped edge or just to make it easier to recognise when viewed from the edge. It would not be difficult to counterfeit these double bars so any security initiative would be hard to believe.



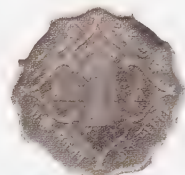
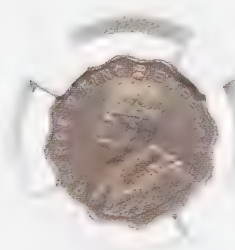
- 765 † Cupro-nickel Pattern Anna, 1906B, *obv* EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR, 3.90g (SW 7.140; Pr 925 and 1072). In NGC holder, graded MS63. £2000-3000

Pridmore has this coin listed under patterns as well as currency coins. The mint records show that they struck 200,000 of this date but this is very hard to believe because of the rarity of the date in commerce today. We have not seen any circulated examples which would suggest that this was a special coin, appreciated by contemporary numismatists, but only as a date, not as a pattern of proof. We have seen some that are early strikes from fresh dies but not struck to proof standards. Maybe these were used as examples to be given to mint officials. Hopefully, the next updated SW reference would list this as one date known in "uncirculated", with the Pr 1072 ignored and the Pr 1071 as a separate pattern.



- 766 † White Metal Pattern Anna, 1906, 12 scallops, large "1" for the denomination, otherwise as the currency design, *obv* EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR (SW 7.142; Pr 1071). In NGC holder, graded PF60 SILVER, see footnote. £1500-2000

NGC have described this coin as silver, Pridmore implies that it is "white metal" which is probably closer to the truth. It has been lacquered but it looks mostly nickel. However, this is not the same mixture as the currency coins. SW lists these in with the currency issues but a rethink of their placement may be sensible in order to separate them from all the other patterns. It is easy to understand why this was done as they do look essentially like the currency coins. There does need to be some acknowledgement of the metal mix, the large "1" and its true status as a pattern.



767 † Cupro-nickel Pattern Anna, 1911, *obv* GEORGE V KING EMPEROR (SW 8.276; Pr 241). In NGC holder, graded PF64 ORIGINAL, extremely rare, possibly unique. £8000-10,000

ex Diana collection, Baldwin's Auction 54, 6 May 2008, lot 408, and still the only one we are aware of. This date was not struck for circulation, but with the four piece original proof set available in this auction also (lot 828); it would seem to be a bit of a "fifth wheel"! The obverse is not of the "pig" variety, as used on the 1911 coinage, which would indicate a slightly later production, probably 1912. We have only seen one boxed set of the 1911 coinage and there was no space for this coin. This could suggest that this coin was made in anticipation for a large production of the 1912 coinage, by striking an example to show what they would look like.



768 † Nickel Pattern Anna, 1921, *obv* GEORGE V KING EMPEROR (SW 8.271, this coin illustrated; Pr 1080). In NGC holder, graded PF63, reverse spots. £2000-3000

One would have thought that this design would have been easier to produce than the scalloped edge of the circulating coins of the time, but obviously this idea didn't go any farther than a few patterns. Studying the reverse, there seems to have been some sort of plating (chromium?) of the coin and the spots have partially eaten through this. The plating might have been part of the intent at the time to change the metal content of this series too.



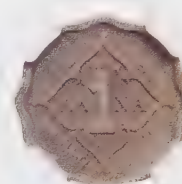
- 769 † Gold Pattern Restrike Anna, 1921, off-metal strike in gold, *obv* GEORGE V KING EMPEROR (SW 8.273).
In NGC holder, graded PF63 EARLY RESTRIKE. £5000-8000

Rather than being early restrike as identified by NGC, this was probably struck close to the end of the series along with many of the other known gold restrikes. The most likely scenario is that they were struck at the request of someone close to a ranking mint official.



- 770 † Cupro-nickel Pattern Anna, 1929, *obv* GEORGE V KING EMPEROR (SW 8.274; Pr 1083). In NGC holder, graded MS65 (sic), beautiful glossy fields. £1500-2000

In 1929 it seems that there was some thought at the mint to change the design of the Anna slightly, perhaps in the hope of increasing the longevity to the dies. They tried to make the rims a little different, wider and more rounded, as on this piece. It appears that nothing came of these ideas except for the few patterns known today.



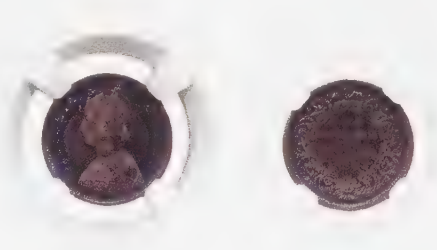
- 771 † Cupro-nickel Pattern Anna, 1929, *obv* GEORGE V KING EMPEROR (SW 8.275; Pr 1084). In NGC holder, graded PF65. £2000-3000

This was a second attempted redesign. Very similar to the Anna in the lot above but with slightly smaller letters and a slightly wider and flatter rim. As new dies had to be made specifically in order to produce these (the coin listed as SW 8.274 used the regular size letters of the currency coins), there was more care in their production and, as a result, we have nicely polished dies to give these their proof look.



772 † Iron Trial Strike 2-Annas, 1841, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN, obverse 1, 2-Annas dies with the obverse 2 dies used for the reverse, 9 berries in the wreath (SW 2.49). *In NGC holder, graded MS63.* £2000-3000

It is a little difficult to understand why this exists. It is struck in iron, which is obvious when you inspect the edge, clad in brass or lower fineness gold and then two "X" stamps were punched into the obverse field. Rather a lot of work to cancel a die! An interesting piece of Indian mint history never the less.



773 † Silver Pattern 2-Annas, 1861, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN, die axis ↑↑ (SW 4.138; Pr 480, where it is called "thick edge"). *In NGC holder, graded PF63.* £1500-2000

The difference in weight is inconsequential, perhaps 0.04g, but it does look a touch thicker.



774 † Silver Pattern 2-Annas, 1861, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN, die axis ↑↑ (SW 4.139; Pr 481). *In NGC holder, graded PF63, dark grey tone.* £1000-1500

This has the same toning as the 1861 Pattern ¼-Rupree in this auction (lot 779), so it is very likely to have been part of the same set for some time in order to acquire this grey colour.



775 † Silver Pattern 2-Annas, 1861, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN, die axis ↑↓ (SW 4.141; Pr 481). *In NGC holder, graded PF65, very attractively toned.* £1500-2000



- 776 † Brass Pattern 2-Annas, 1917, *obv* GEORGE V KING EMPEROR, die axis ↑↑ (SW 8.193, *this coin illustrated*, where it is listed as copper-nickel; Pr 1078, where it is listed as nickel). In NGC holder, graded PF62. £20,000-30,000

It is a shame that something so rare and important was improperly stored for some time, but that is what we are left with today. An important coin nonetheless.



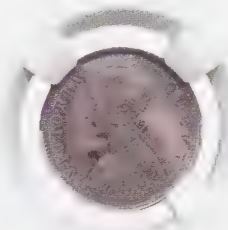
- 777 † Cupro-nickel Pattern 2-Annas mule, 1937, *obv* GEORGE V KING EMPEROR (SW 8.219, *this coin illustrated*; Pr 1094). In NGC holder, erroneously graded as MS65 (should be PR65). £4000-6000

As with the 1938 Pattern ½-Anna mule (lot 751), this coin was prepared by the engraver, A P Spencer, at the Calcutta mint for the coinage of George VI. Because no George VI obverse dies had yet been received by the mint "they used a punch of the obverse head of 1936" and this remains as the common reasoning behind the existence of this coin.

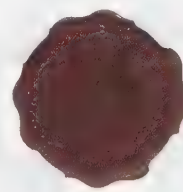
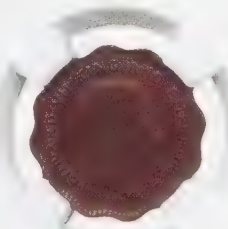
There is great beauty in the simplicity in the design of this coin. It is believed that up to four of these were produced.



- 778 † Cupro-nickel Pattern 2-Annas mule, 1937, *obv* GEORGE V KING EMPEROR, same die as the coin in the previous lot, *rev* slight changes in the design, including a larger "2" that is much closer to the final design used on the George VI circulating coins (SW 8.218, *this coin illustrated*; Pr 1093). In NGC holder, erroneously graded as MS63 (should be PR63). £4000-6000



- 779 † Silver Pattern ¼-Rupree, 1861, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN, die axis ↑↑ (SW 4.127; Pr 371). In NGC holder, graded PF63, probably lacquered at some time in the past and then the lacquer removed with a rather harsh hand leaving it toned a dark grey. £1500-2000



- 780 † Copper Pattern ¼-Rupree, 1904, *obv* EDWARD VII KING AND EMPEROR (SW 7.7, *this coin illustrated*; see Pr 1075, listed a "nickel or white metal" flan, not in copper). In NGC holder, graded MS63BN. £2000-3000

This is the first date for a scalloped edge coin. Pridmore has two possible reasons for its existence but only the first really makes any sense, where he writes "possibly a test striking for scalloped edges using existing dies".



- 781 † Silver Pattern ½-Rupree, 1835B, *obv* WILLIAM III KING, die axis ↑↓ (SW 1.5, *this coin illustrated*; Pr 180).
In NGC holder, graded PF62, lacquered with numerous hairlines. £10,000-15,000

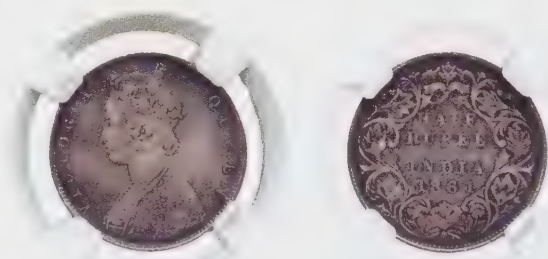
Due to lack of working dies from Calcutta, a Bombay mint engraver, whose surname was Merlen, made Rupee and ½-Rupree dies and one or two examples of each coin were struck with these dies. However, as a possible design for a circulating coin, these did not pass muster either and have come to us today as very rare “what could have been” coins.



- 782 † Silver Pattern ½-Rupree, 1861, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN, centre jewel in the Queen’s crown does not have any pearls around it, die axis ↑↑ (SW 4.114; Pr 250). In NGC holder, graded PF55. £1500-2000

ex Pridmore collection

SW states that there are two varieties of this coin with different placements of the “1” in the date on the reverse, however, this and the coin in the following lot appear to be from the same reverse die and have the same placement of the “1”.



- 783 † Silver Pattern ½-Rupree, 1861, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN, centre jewel has pearls around it, die axis ↑↑ (SW 4.115; Pr 251). In NGC holder, graded PF60, it appears to have received this low grade for the hairlines that are now mostly covered by the tone. £2000-3000



784 † Original Cupro-nickel Proof Set, 8-Annas (2), 4-Annas (2), 2-Anna (2) and Anna (2), 1919C, *obv* GEORGE V KING EMPEROR, in fitted case with a small silver plaque that reads WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE MASTER OF THE MINT CALCUTTA 1919, a silver crown mounted above the plaque (SW 8.129, 8.183, 8.226, 8.291). *Choice Proofs*, the case is perfectly sound but the edges are a little worn from the handling of past collectors who have owned the set. (8) £15,000-20,000

Two of each denomination in order to present both the obverse and reverse. One of the few sets complete with box that has been seen outside of India - another centrepiece for any collection.



- 785 † Silver Original Proof ½-Rupee, 1943L, *obv* GEORGE VI KING EMPEROR (SW 9.60; Pr 366). In NGC holder, graded PF64. £800-1000

The Lahore mint experimented with moving the mintmark on the ½-Rupee this year. They put it in the middle thistle of the set of three at the bottom left and right. The right side has the L mm backwards. This is the only time we see this.



- 786 † Silver Pattern Rupee, 1834, *obv* GULIELMUS III D:G: BRITANNIAR: REX: F:D:, plain edge (SW 1.21; Pr 169). In NGC holder, graded AU55. £10,000-15,000

This is the first pattern struck for the new coinage planned for India. Struck on a thick flan with plain edge and a weight of c.11.6g. It is likely that no later strikes are known as listed in 'comments' in the SW book. This pattern is unusual for two reasons: the thick dumpy flan and the large obverse die break, which is known on all the pieces.



787 † Silver Pattern Rupee, 1834, *obv* GULIELMUS III D:G: BRITT. ET IND. REX., plain edge (SW 1.22; Pr 170).
In NGC holder, graded PF64. £10,000-15,000

Now we have the size of the Rupee that we will watch transform over the next 133 years. The Governor General complained about the incongruity of the Latin legend on the obverse and the English legend on the reverse. The coin in the previous lot (SW 1.21) also had the same issue, but no complaints. Maybe the Governor General had not actually seen the first piece, after all it was not anything to be really proud of with die break. Despite this issue, a number of these were struck, perhaps even 10 pieces, for what reason though it is impossible to say.



788 † Silver Pattern Rupee, undated (1834), *obv* WILLIAM III KING, his portrait right, *rev* a lion facing right with a palm tree above BRITISH INDIA in exergue (SW 1.31; Pr 176). In NGC holder, graded AU55, dark grey tone. £10,000-15,000

It is a little difficult to understand why this was considered because it is undated and looks like a medal. The fact that there is a gold striking of this does reinforce the thinking that this was intended more as a medallic issue, than as a design for a coin.



- 789 † Silver Pattern Rupee, 1834, *obv* WILLIAM III KING, reeded edge (SW 1.25; Pr 172). In NGC holder, graded PF55, *obverse edge knock*. £10,000-15,000

Although lightly cleaned and not particularly well looked after, as it should have been, it is still the finest piece that we were able to find in all the years of searching.



790

791

- 790 † Silver Pattern Rupee, 1834, *obv* WILLIAM III KING, plain edge (SW 1.26, Pr 173). In NGC holder, graded PF61. £10,000-15,000

Many would assume that a plain edge would be struck before a reeded edge, because it is the least important part of a pattern coin, but Pridmore does not agree.

- 791 † Silver Early Proof Restrike Rupee, 1834, *obv* WILLIAM III KING, struck in the 19th century, 32mm (SW 1.27; Pr 174). In NGC holder, graded PR63, erroneously identified as "Pr 175", beautifully toned and a lovely example of this Proof. £5000-8000

ex Sir John Wheeler collection, Baldwin's Auction 22, 2 May 2000, lot 193



792



793



- 792 † Silver Early Proof Restrike Rupee, 1834, *obv* WILLIAM III KING, 31mm (SW 128; Pr 175). In NGC holder, graded MS65, which may be a little generous for the obverse, darkly toned mostly in blues. £5000-8000

We have to re-examine the diameter parameters for these coins, as we have two coins here that are larger than the listed diameters.

- 793 † Silver Proof Restrike Rupee mule, 1835, *obv* of the pattern (SW 129), *rev* of the currency issue with 19 berries, 30mm (SW 130). In NGC holder, graded PF61. £1500-2000



- 794 † Silver Pattern Rupee, 1835, *obv* WILLIAM III KING in very small letters, R.S. on truncation, die axis ↑↓ (SW 1.32; Pr 178). In NGC holder, graded PF62, evenly and pleasantly toned. £10,000-15,000

ex Brand collection

It is easy to see why this design was not chosen due to the weakness in the letters and the reverse design. However, it is believed that this obverse die was strengthened somewhat and the coin put into circulation for a short time (see SW 137).



(enlargement)



795 † Gold Proof Set of the Currency Coins, Rupee, ½-Rupee and ¼-Rupee, 1835C, *obv* WILLIAM III KING (SW 1.44, 1.56, 1.67). All in NGC holders, first graded PF61, the others graded PF63. (3) £50,000-80,000

It is believed that this set was known about as far back as the 19th century, although probably later in the century due to the die rust on the Rupee. Records indicate that Spink sold one of these sets in the early 1980s, but we are unsure if this is the same set.



- 796 † Silver Pattern Rupee, 1839, prepared by an Indian engraver (possibly Jewran Shamji) at the Bombay mint, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN, young head left, *rev* EAST INDIA COMPANY, value within wreath, edge grained (SW 2.8; Pr 181; KM Pn14). *Gem Proof, moderately toned.* £60,000-80,000

ex Nobleman collection, March 1922, lot 581 (part)

ex Brand collection, 14 June 1985, lot 212

ex Sir John Wheeler collection, Baldwin's Auction 22, 2 May 2000, lot 197

This is probably the most important coin in the Fore collection. Due to crossed wires between Dr Fore and myself we had to move heaven and earth to buy this from the Wheeler collection in 2000 for just under £30,000. Wheeler purchased it from Andre de Clermont who had bought it at the Brand auction for less than US\$3,000.

There is a great deal still unknown about this coin. All Pridmore has to say is "Pattern prepared by a native at the Bombay Mint. Submitted to the Supreme Government in Feb., 1839 but rejected". He does not add much in his writings on the History of the East India Company, except to say that the Bombay engraver of this coin is not named but that in 1838 the die cutter and engraver at the mint was one Jewran Shamji. An early 20th century catalogue of the coins in the Calcutta mint states that two of these reside there, but are they still there today?

This piece is a joy to behold. The next owner will certainly go down into history as someone who owned one of the most important coins of British India.



- 797 † Uniface Obverse Test Strike of the Rupee in Pewter, 1839, for the new Rupees of Victoria, probably designed by Kenneth Dass at the Calcutta mint to give an indication of the size and design that would be needed for the upcoming circulating coins, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN. In NGC holder, graded MS63. £4000-6000



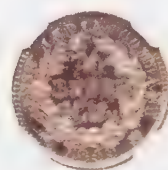
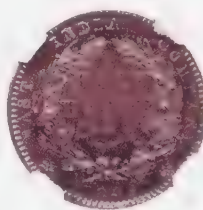
- 798 † Silver Original Pattern Rupee, 1849, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN, plain edge (SW 3.31; Pr 84). In NGC holder, graded PF66 ULTRA CAMEO. £5000-8000

While the circulating coins for Victoria dated to 1840, work was being done in the early 1850s to get a new coinage into production. But it can be speculated that the 1849s original plain edge issues were struck at the Tower Mint for some special occasion. They have the deepest mirror fields and frostiest bust of all of the coins of this era. Pridmore states that the coins were struck from dies engraved by William Wyon at the Royal Mint, London, but it is possible that he had some of these struck in London before the dies were shipped off to India, where they sat in Calcutta and then Bombay to be used occasionally over the next 115 years or so for the reeded edge restrikes.



- 799 † Silver Proof/Pattern Restrike Rupee, 1849, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN, reeded edge (SW 3.31). *In* NGC holder, graded PF65, attractively toned. £3000-5000

It is interesting that there were no new dies made for this date in its 120 year or so history. This means that good care taken of these dies. Any thoughts of adding the reeded edge did not take place until late in the 19th century.



- 800 † Silver Proof/Pattern Restrike 1/2-Rupee and 1/4-Rupee, 1849, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN, reeded edge (SW 3.43, 3.59). *Both in* NGC holders, graded PR65 and PF63 respectively, *there is no real reason for this low grade on the 1/4-Rupee other than the usual die polish on the reverse.* (2) £3000-5000



- 801 † Silver Original Pattern ½-Rupee, ¼-Rupee and 2-Annas, 1849, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN, plain edge proofs (SW 3.44, 3.60). All in NGC holders, graded PF65 CAMEO, PF67 and PF64 CAMEO respectively, all nicely toned. (3) £10,000-15,000

For all collectors who have wondered how to tell original proofs from restrikes, inspection of this set would show what an original proof really looks like. The beauty of it would still some of these questions.



- 802 † Silver Proof Restrike Mules, Rupee, ½-Rupee, ¼-Rupee and 2-Annas, 1849, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN (SW 3.32 (25 berries), 3.45, 3.61, 3.72). All in NGC holders, graded PF64, PF64, PF63 and PF64 respectively, the ½-Rupee and Rupee are both brilliant (having been together since they were struck), the ¼-Rupee has 50% blue tone, the 2-Annas has a grey and blue tone. (4) £5000-8000

The 2-Annas for all three of these types of sets are rarer than the larger coins.



- 803 † Silver Pattern Piedfort Rupee, 1860, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN, L.C. WYON below the bust (SW 4.29; Pr 48).
In NGC holder, graded PF65, beautifully toned. £10,000-15,000

This is one of the most impressive coins in this sale. The date, the double thickness, the quality (there are too many mishandled patterns due to the fact that they are almost always made for non-numismatists) all combine to make this a very special coin.



- 804 † Silver Pattern Rupee, 1861, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN, plain edge, die axis ↑↓ (as SW 4.31, *this coin illustrated*; as Pr 49, but the reverse right top bulb has thick lips and two extra lines engraved into the bulb, the design of the inside of the flower is more strongly engraved, and there is the die cut on the top left leaf). In NGC holder, graded PF64. £5000-8000

ex Brand collection

It is quite difficult to discern if the bust is broader or normal, they all seem to be 16mm at the lower part of the bust. SW has this as reverse II. There is no indentation at the lower part of the bust. There is a third reverse.



- 805 † Silver Pattern Rupee, 1861, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN, plain edge, die axis ↑↓ (SW 4.35; Pr 49). In NGC holder, graded PF65 P.E. COIN ALIGNMENT MODIFIED REVERSE. £5000-8000

If five people were asked to inspect five 1861 Pattern Rupees, you would probably be offered five different descriptions of what to look at. The differences are so minor that it makes it difficult to describe the details. There are a few easy differences, such as die axis and edge but to describe the minor changes in the design is most challenging. So, while trying to acknowledge what Pridmore and SW have to say, this coin is Pr 49 with SW reverse 1, coin die axis, plain edge, top right bulb under the top flower has small thin lips for the opening of the bough. No indentation at the lower part of the bust. (which is what SW calls the broader bust, but it would be better if we just called the two busts with and without lower central indentation. One would imagine the indentation "variety" came first as an unfinished die).



- 806 † Silver Pattern Rupee, 1861, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN, indentation at lower part of bust, weak L. C. WYON below the bust, *rev* top flower is different in that the inside of the flower bud design itself is raised for the flower but it comes from a flat field, so it is actually quite different from the reverse I and II in SW, plain edge, die axis ↑↑ (SW 4.35). In NGC holder, graded PF63 CAMEO. £5000-8000

Other very minor differences in the design can be found, please see footnote to the previous lot.



- 807 † Silver Pattern Rupee, 1861, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN, plain edge, die axis ↑↑ (as SW 4.31; as Pr 49). Uncirculated Proof. £5000-8000

Only part of the "L" of L. C. Wyon is evident which suggests one of two things; that the initials were very weak to start with, or a number were struck and the initials wore down quickly. It would not be surprising to hear that 50 of these were struck to show to various officials in London and India, but that the majority were subsequently turned in to be melted down and, therefore, we are fortunate to have the few pieces available today.



- 808 † Copper Pattern Rupee, 1861, obverse A, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN, L.C. WYON below the bust, die axis ↑↓ (as SW 4.33 except for the obverse). *Uncirculated Proof*. £4000-6000

Some people have asked why there are different die axes on these coins. It was probably the mint's way to test die flow and what pressure was needed to strike the coins so that the full design was filled in. Copper was an inexpensive metal to use to test these things.



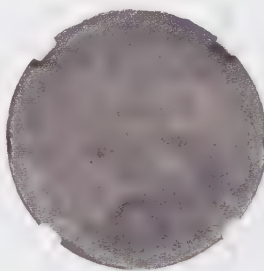
- 809 † Silver Pattern Rupee, 1867, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN, L.C.W. at the base of the bust, plain edge, die axis ↑↓ (SW 4.108, listed with and without L.C.W. backwards: obverse A has the L.C.W., obverse B has no L.C.W.; Pr 108). *In NGC holder, graded PF62*. £10,000-15,000

With quite a different bust to than that which ended up being used on the circulating coinage.



- 810 † Silver Pattern Rupee, 1867, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN, without L.C.W. at the base of the bust, although there is a blank area for placement, the obverse lettering is small and probably would not handle long term use in circulation, reeded edge, die axis ↑↓ (SW 4.109; Pr 110). *In NGC holder, graded PF64.* £10,000-15,000

It is possible to imagine that if Queen Victoria saw this bust she would have said she did not find it very flattering. It was probably a good representation of how she looked (based on the images on some of the English Pattern coins) but that doesn't mean she had to like it.



- 811 † Uniface Reverse Strike of the Pattern Rupee in Pewter/Tin, 1867, minor difference in the design over the previous two pieces, especially in the lower flower, the centre is cross hatched on the silver pieces but plain on this piece (SW 4.112; Pr 111B). *In NGC holder, graded PF63.* £5000-8000

It is interesting that they went to this much work on a coin that would never be put into circulation. With these differences it strongly suggests that they were not produced in the manner that Pridmore suggests "with molten tin poured over the silver piece".



- 812 † Copper Pattern/Die Trials, ½-Rupee (no mintmark), ¼-Rupee and 2-Annas, 1884B, off-metal strikes in copper, *obv* VICTORIA EMPRESS (SW 6.192, 6.278, 6.383, where the listing should be under mintmark "Br"). All in NGC holders, graded MS63BN, MS64BN and MS63BN respectively, all with a touch of mint red. (3) £2000-3000

This is the year that the Mint seems to have started striking some of its coins in copper. Whether to test the dies or as inexpensive examples to be given out it may never be known. The copper pieces disappear by 1892, but by then they have become a very serious issue struck to proof standards.



- 813 † Copper Die Trial Rupee, 1885C, off-metal strike in copper, *obv* VICTORIA EMPRESS, reeded edge, die axis ↑↑ (SW 6.81). In NGC holder, graded MS64BN, some lustre on the reverse and some darker streaking on the obverse. £1000-1500



- 814 † Copper Pattern Rupee, 1887B, obverse C2, *obv* VICTORIA EMPRESS, reverse 1, the B mintmark is struck backwards, reeded edge, die axis ↑↑ (SW 6.99, where value is marked as "NV", now, with this piece we will know what it is currently worth). In NGC holder, graded MS63BN. £700-900



815 † Uniface Copper "Pattern" Set, Rupee (2), ½-Rupee (2), ¼-Rupee (2) and 2-Annas (2), 1891B, *obv* VICTORIA EMPRESS (SW 6.122/6.123, 6.209/6.210, 6.306/6.307, 6.411/6.412, see p.169 for the complete set). All in NGC holders, graded PF65RB, PF65RB, PF65RD, PF64RD, PF65BN, PF64RB, PF64RB and PF65RD respectively, all with a raised border on the blank side. (8) £4000-6000

It is possible that there was a need to display them somewhere, so a few sets were struck.



- 816 † Silver Pattern Restrike Rupee mule, 1901, obverse C2 of Victoria, *obv* VICTORIA EMPRESS, *rev* the from the pattern by F K Wezel, modern restrike (SW 7.1; Pr 1045). *Uncirculated Proof*. £4000-6000



- 817 † Silver Original Proof/Pattern Rupee, 1901, prepared by F K Wezel, the chief engraver at the Calcutta Mint, *obv* EDUARDUS VII REX ET IMPERATOR (SW 7.1; Pr 1045). *In NGC holder, graded PF65, moderately toned, beautiful and rather conservatively graded by NGC*. £10,000-15,000

The two Patterns that F K Wezel produced were quite beautiful in themselves but may not have been sturdy enough to stand up to the rigours of circulation. The mintages for Edward would demand a great number of dies. Pridmore is very informative on these two patterns, a great deal of back and forth correspondence went into the agreement for the production of the Edward VII series of coins. Also unusual, is that Latin was used for the obverse inscription EDUARDUS VII REX ET IMPERATOR



- 818 † Silver Early Proof/Pattern Restrike Rupee, 1901, *obv* EDUARDUS VII REX ET IMPERATOR, as the previous original pattern but with the Pattern Reverse Pr 1045 that Wezel produced (SW 7.2; Pr 1046). *In NGC holder, graded PF65, die rust on the reverse beside the crown and around some of the letters in RUPEE, the only piece in this auction with this rust.* £4000-6000

The fields have the look of a fairly modern restrike but the die rust was probably scrubbed out for the later strikings, making a good argument for this being an early restrike. That Wezel was able to produce these dies so quickly is quite impressive in itself.



- 819 † Silver Proof/Pattern Restrike Rupee mule, 1901, a later striking than the coin in the previous lot, *obv* EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR, from the 1910 Pattern Rupee, SW 7.12, *rev* from SW 7.2 and Pr 1046 (SW 7.5). *Uncirculated Proof, the obverse field is a little wavy which is rarely seen but probably one of the indicators of a later restrike.* £4000-6000



- 820 † Silver Proof/Pattern Early Restrike Rupee mule, 1901, *obv* EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR, from the 1910 Pattern Rupee, SW 7.12, modelled after a design for a crowned bust by D G de Saules, *rev* from the Wezel pattern, SW 7.2 and Pr 1046 (SW 7.5). *In NGC holder, graded PF63, moderately toned and with what appears to be the aftermath of a bubble in the metal on the obverse at 2 o'clock, running partially into the field from the edge.* £4000-6000

This is the only piece in the David Fore collection with this obverse flaw.



- 821 † Silver Proof/Pattern Restrike Rupee mule, 1901, *obv* EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR, from the 1910 Pattern Rupee, SW 7.12, *rev* from the pattern, SW 7.1 and Pr 1045, value in Hindi below the tiger (SW 7.6). In NGC holder, graded PF65, obverse is brilliant while the reverse has a pleasant dark blue tone. £4000-6000



- 822 † Silver Proof Restrike Mules, Rupee, ¼-Rupee and 2-Annas, 1901C, *obv* EDWARD VII, *rev* from Victoria, while SW states there is no mm, all three have the C mm (SW 7.4, 7.74, 7.96). All in NGC holders, graded PF63, PF63 and PF64 respectively. (3) £4000-6000

There is no ½-Rupee because the last date struck of this denomination was the Proof Restrikes for the 1900C. Anyone who has been involved with Indian coins for some time would expect a set like this to be quite modern as that is when most of the cross monarch muling took place. However, but this set might be 40-50 years old. More study is required.



- 823 † Silver Original Pattern Rupee "mule", 1907B, *obv* EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR, from a Straits Settlements large size 50-Cents, therefore struck from a 1905B die (it was also struck in 1902 and 1903 but without any mintmarks), crowned bust of Edward, incuse B on the cross pattée of the crown, *rev* as reverse 1 for Victoria, without any mm but dated 1907 (!) (SW 7.9; Pr 1048). In NGC holder, graded XF45. £8000-10,000

A most unusual pairing of dies! The wear has the look of a circulated coin, but it is hard to believe this coin made it into circulation, so it is likely to have been a pocket piece for some time to acquire this wear.



- 824 † Silver Original Pattern Rupee mule, 1907, *obv* EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR, similar to the smaller size Straits Settlements 50-Cents of 1907-1909 but has been sized for this larger Rupee, crowned head of Edward, *rev* regular Rupee of the Edward type with no mm (SW 7.10, the mm should be taken out of SW). In NGC holder, graded PF63, the Proof surfaces are more apparent on the reverse. £10,000-15,000

There is no doubt that this is an original striking, but for what purpose it is really impossible to say. A fascinating coin. As a matter of interest, when this was bought c.1985, it came with a British Trade Dollar struck in nickel!



- 825 † Silver Pattern Restrike Rupee mule, 1907B, *obv* EDUARDUS VII REX ET IMPERATOR, the Wezel pattern 1901 Latin obverse, *rev* the currency issue for 1907, die axis ↑↑ (SW 7.11, listed as an Early Proof Restrike only, this should be changed to Proof Restrike only). In NGC holder, graded PF63, brilliant but a number of light marks in the fields. £5000-8000

The B mintmark is extremely weak, but there is a strong dot on the lower vine, indicative of Bombay mint issues.



- 826 † Silver Early Pattern Restrike Rupee, 1910, *obv* EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR, *obv* crowned bust of Edward, by de Saules, *rev* as the currency pieces for George V (SW 7.12; Pr 1049). In NGC holder, graded PF64, moderately and evenly toned. £4000-6000



- 827 † Gold Pattern Proof Restrike Rupee, 1910, off-metal strike in gold, *obv* EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR, crowned bust of Edward, by de Saules, *rev* as the currency pieces for George V (SW 7.13; Pr 1050). In NGC holder, graded early restrike PF64. £15,000-20,000

This first became known at the Singapore Coin Auction 8, Spink-Jaiser, February 1990, lot 372, sold for US\$6000. Probably not important, but the rim has very few of the polishing lines that are apparent on all of the 1910 obverse mules in this collection.



- 828 † Silver Original Proof Rupee, ½-Rupee, ¼-Rupee and 2-Annas, 1911C, *obv* GEORGE V KING EMPEROR, in original fitted burgundy leather case with silver crown on the outside, "H.M'S MINT CALCUTTA" in gold leaf on the inside cover. *All uncirculated Proofs with light peripheral tone and superb fields.* (4) £15,000-20,000

A beautifully matching set, struck with the 1911 dies (the "pig" rather than the "elephant" on the King's chest). A similar set, without the box, sold at a Heritage sale for US\$40,000 plus premium.



- 829 † Silver Proof Restrike Rupee, 1935C, proof only date, *obv* GEORGE V KING EMPEROR (SW 8.59). In NGC holder, *graded PF66 Early Restrike.* £3000-5000

This is probably not an early restrike as defined by NGC, but that does not affect the rarity.



- 830 † Silver Proof Restrike Rupee mule, 1936C, *obv* GEORGE VI KING EMPEROR, second head of George VI as used on the Rupees of 1939-1945, reeded edge (SW 9.4). *Uncirculated Proof*. £4000-6000

The look of this suggests it was struck fairly close to the date on the coin. The obverse has the flat edge along with teeth of equal length, while the reverse has the later uneven teeth. I believe that the 1935 and 1936 Rupees in this collection were struck at the Bombay mint (regardless of lack of mm) and this was struck at the Calcutta mint.



- 831 † Silver Early Proof Restrike Rupee, 1936C, proof only date, *obv* GEORGE V KING EMPEROR (SW 8.60). In NGC holder, graded PF65. £3000-5000



- 832 † Silver Early Proof Restrike Rupee mule with Pattern Reverse, 1937(C), *obv* GEORGE V KING EMPEROR, as used on the circulating coins of George V, *rev* the so-called 1937 Pattern reverse which is quite similar to the circulating coinage but has the value added in Persian, English and Nagri (SW 8.9). In NGC holder, graded PF64. £3000-5000

Current thinking is that the 1937 reverse was actually made in 1937, but was not put into any sort of use until a few restrikes and mules were made in the 1940s-1970s.



- 833 † Silver Pattern Rupee mule, 1937(C), *obv* GEORGE VI KING EMPEROR, as used on the 1942-1945 Rupees, *rev* obverse of the 1942-1945 Rupee (SW 9.5). In NGC holder, graded PF63. £3000-5000

It is quite possible that this was struck sometime early in the war years as a true pattern for the circulating coinage. Perhaps dies were at a premium due to the high war demand for silver and this die was used for the striking of a few patterns to consider this as a circulating coin. Inspection of the centre of the reverse suggests that this would not have been a hardy design for a heavy coinage and this die was not used again for restrikes until 10 and more years later. It is worthy of serious study.



- 834 † Silver Early Proof Restrike Rupee mule, 1938C, obverse 2, *obv* GEORGE VI KING EMPEROR, reeded edge (SW 9.7). In NGC holder, graded PR64. £3000-5000

Same edge teeth as the 1936 mule in lot 830, with even teeth on the obverse and uneven on the reverse. A much more polished die than the 1936, including the rim, makes one think that this is a slightly later restrike, probably mid-1950s.



- 835 † Sterling Silver Proof Rupee, 1940(C), *obv* GEORGE VI KING EMPEROR, security edge (SW 9.16). In NGC holder, graded PR65 CAMEO, fully brilliant and struck with very deep mirror fields and heavily frosted devices, while there are a few minor marks on the coin, this should have received a higher grade. £5000-8000

This is quite an amazing coin. The fineness screams its high silver content. This fineness had come to an end the previous year and a mint official obviously wanted to say "good-bye" with an impressive proof coin.



- 836 † Silver Proof Restrike Rupee, 1940C, *obv* GEORGE VI KING EMPEROR, reeded edge (SW 9.16). In NGC holder, graded PF63. £1500-2000

This coin is included in this section of the collection because it has a reeded edge rather than the security edge with which the 1940 issues were struck.



- 837 † Silver Proof Restrike Rupee, 1943, diamond mintmark, *obv* GEORGE VI KING EMPEROR, reeded edge (SW 9.24). *In NGC holder, graded PF64.* £1500-2000

As with the coin in the previous lot, this is included here because of the reeded edge which was not used on the circulating coins.



- 838 † Silver Original Proof Rupee, 1943B, diamond mintmark, *obv* GEORGE VI KING EMPEROR, security edge, as the currency issue (see SW 9.24, original proof not listed). *In NGC holder, graded PF65.* £3000-5000

This is where the study of the George VI coins would be fulfilling for the patient collector. There are a number of quirks and unlisted minor varieties in this series. One could spend many years looking through these coins before all the differences could be recognised and recorded. This should include the characteristics of the known original proofs, as slight as they can be, so that the new collector could tell the difference. The tell-tale sign of an original strike is the edge. The other characteristics are minor, but apparent.



- 839 † Silver Proof Restrike Rupee, 1945B, *obv* GEORGE VI KING EMPEROR, reeded edge (SW 9.31). *In NGC holder, graded PF63.* £1500-2000

Listed with these patterns due to the edge.



- 840 † Nickel Pattern Rupee, 1946B, *obv* GEORGE VI KING EMPEROR, large letters, security edge (SW p.307, where the whole double set is illustrated from the coins in the British Library, at the time SW was unable to ascertain the variety of the two different Rupees). In NGC holder, graded PF63. £2000-3000

There were no 1946 Rupees struck for circulation but a few proofs/patterns were struck for presentation purposes. This piece came with the 1946 Proof Set in the auction (lot 841) and was purchased in Canada in 1978. It must have been given to a visiting dignitary and then made its way somehow to the Fore collection. We do know of a third set, but have not been able to check the variety.



- 841 † Nickel Proof/Pattern 1946 Bombay Set, Rupees (2), one with small obverse letters and a wide rim, as we see on the 1947 patterns, the other has larger obverse letters and a narrow rim, unlike any other 1946 or 1947 Rupees that we have seen, it is even slightly different from the single 1946B Rupee in this auction (lot 840), so obviously there was some experimentation going on with this new alloy, 1/2-Rupees (2), 1/4-Rupee, in a case with a magnet, the case clearly original for this set but without any inscription to indicate so (SW p.307, where the whole double set is illustrated from the coins in the British Library). First two in NGC holders, graded PF64 and PF61 respectively, the others uncirculated Proofs, another fascinating part of Indian Numismatic history. (5) £7000-9000

The magnet was an interesting way to prove that these are nickel coins, as this was the first year that this metal was used on these denominations.

We are sadly missing the second 1/4-Rupee, but we have seen a few of them on their own and perhaps this set can be put back together at some point by the new owner. The Rupees were not struck for circulation and what makes this set even more interesting is that it has two different varieties of this date.



- 842 † Nickel Original Proof Rupee, 1947L, *obv* GEORGE VI KING EMPEROR (totally unlisted as a proof of any sort). In NGC holder, graded PF63, still the only one this cataloguer has ever seen. £5000-8000

The Lahore mint Rupee has been under-priced for years. Too many collectors accept a Bombay example as their "type" coin, but as the market is now more sophisticated and collectors have become interested in date collections, many have discovered that this coin can take years to find.



- 843 † Nickel Proof Mules of the Rupee, ½-Rupee and ¼-Rupee, 1947, *obv* Asoka Pillar, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *rev* tiger left, ONE RUPEE above, INDIA below, as the 1947B currency issues (SW 9.36, 9.71, 9.101). All in NGC holders, graded PF65, PR64 and PF64 respectively. (3) £5000-8000

These may have been struck as patterns for the new government after independence from England. Pridmore considered them as later strikes for collectors, but they have all the appearance of original proofs struck sometime before 1949. I have only seen two sets. There is a 1948 Rupee known to exist with this reverse and a tiger on the obverse.



(enlargements)

844 † Cupro-nickel Pattern Set 1949, Silver Rupee, ½-Rupee, ¼-Rupee, 2-Annas (3), Anna and Pice, by Patrick Brindley, for the new proposed coinage for the New Republic:

Rupee, *rev* man winnowing wheat;

½-Rupee, *rev* type II, worker pouring metal in a foundry, the building behind;

¼-Rupee, *rev* miner holding pick inside a mine;

2-Annas, in nickel, *rev* type I, side view of peacock;

2-Annas, in brass, *rev* type I, side view of peacock, without the obverse stars at 3, 6, 9 and 12 o'clock;

2-Annas, *rev* type II, facing peacock in full plumage;

Anna, *rev* water buffalo;

Pice, *rev* two sheaves of wheat;

all *obv* GOVERNMENT OF INDIA around the lion capital of Asoka. All mint state Proofs that would probably grade at around "64" in American standards, the first two of the 2-Annas has a few handling marks.
(8) £30,000-40,000

A similar set (except with two different ½-Rupees, this has only one, but only one peacock standing 2-Annas) sold in Baldwin's Auction 71, September 2011, lot 1609, for £52,000. It is generally considered that four sets were struck and a few of the 2-Annas have come to market since. These designs are far superior to those which were eventually used in India but this is one of the great joys of patterns – the *what could have been* of these coins.



- 845 † Silver Proof Restrike 5-Rupees, 1870, off-metal strike in silver, the ¼-Rupee die was use for the obverse (SW 4.24). *In NGC holder, graded PR63.* £1000-1500



- 846 † Silver Original Pattern 10-Rupees, 1854, off-metal strike in silver, die axis ↑↓ (SW 3.20; Pr 28). *In NGC holder, graded PF64, dark grey tone.* £20,000-30,000

Half of the coins of this set are in the Fore collection. It would be wonderful to see a full set put back together again.



- 847 † Silver Proof Restrike 10-Rupees, 1870, off-metal strike in silver, *obv* mature bust (SW 4.17). *In NGC holder, graded PF65 CAMEO.* £1000-1500



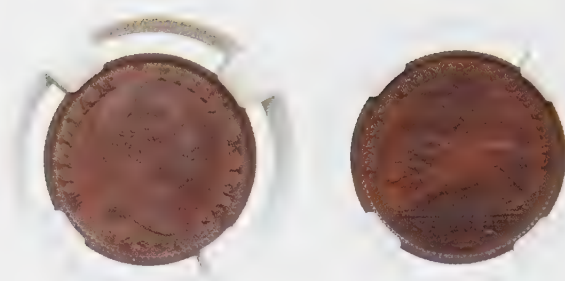
- 848 † Silver Proof Restrike 10-Rupees, 1879, off-metal strike in silver, *obv* mature bust (SW 6.22). In NGC holder, graded PF63. £1000-1500

With similar toning to the 10-Rupees in the previous lot, so it is likely that they have been together since striking.



- 849 † Silver Original Pattern Dollar, 1941, a touch of die rust on the King's neck which suggests a restrike, but under the attractive blue tone it has the surfaces of an original proof, they are so rare that the originals and restrikes have been priced the same in the SW book (SW 9.1, *this coin illustrated*; Pr 1088A). In NGC holder, graded PF66 and described as a c.1950 RESTRIKE PATTERN. £30,000-40,000

This is the pattern photographed in the Stevens & Weir book and is exciting just to look at. These were produced because of the shortage of silver due to the war and with thoughts of making commerce easier by producing a higher denomination coin. Also it was felt that they could get away with only putting in 2-Rupees worth of silver into a 2½-Rupee coin. Students of this period of economic history will know the story behind the silver that was sent from India to England for safekeeping. Needless to say, this coin did not get much further than a few patterns being made. It was around this time that the mint started to reduce the silver in their coins and maybe they thought this would be too much for the public to take. David Fore and I spent 20 years chasing one of these, always being the under-bidder. We both smiled for a week after finally buying this superb coin.



- 850 † Copper Proof/Pattern Mohur, 1835C, off-metal strike in copper (SW 1.15, *this coin illustrated*, called "silver" in error). In NGC holder, graded MS61BN, spot on the King's bust and scratches in the reverse field, even with these flaws it is a most attractive coin. £5000-8000



851

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- 851 † Copper Die Trial(?) of the Mohur, 1862, struck over a 1/4-Anna, 1862, no sign of the overstrike on the obverse but it can be seen in the centre of the reverse, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN, reeded edge (cf SW 4.7 for the Mohur, 4.165). In NGC holder, graded MS64BN, struck with care but not as a proof. £1000-1500

ex Pridmore collection

There is no doubt this was struck in 1862 but for what reason? If it was a die trial, why use a coin that has already been struck, instead of a blank planchet? Was this just an example of someone at the mint playing around?

- 852 † Silver Proof Restrike Mohur, 1870, off-metal strike in silver, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN (SW 4.11). In NGC holder, graded PF64. £1000-1500



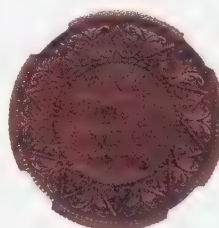
- 853 † Gold Original Proof Mohur, 1870RM, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN, mature bust, plain edge proof-pattern (SW 4.12). Very choice Proof, a few light marks but a beautifully frosted bust of Victoria. £4000-6000



- 854 † Cupro-nickel Proof/Pattern Mohur, 1870, off-metal strike in copper-nickel, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN, mature bust, die axis ↑↑ (SW 4.14; not listed in Pridmore). In NGC holder, graded PR66, superb and believed to be unique. £10,000-15,000

ex Nobleman and Brand collections

Probably the only Mohur of any date known to exist in this metal.



- 855 † Copper Original Proof Mohur, 1878, off-metal strike in copper, *obv* VICTORIA EMPRESS, reeded edge (SW 6.3). In NGC holder, graded MS63BN. £5000-8000

ex Pridmore collection



- 856 † Silver Proof Restrike Mohur, 1879, off-metal strike in silver, *obv* VICTORIA EMPRESS (SW 6.7). In NGC holder, graded PF62, a number of small marks in the field behind the bust, this is probably the reason for the lowish grade "62". £1000-1500



- 857 † Copper Proof/Pattern 2-Mohurs, 1835, off-metal strike in copper, *obv* WILLIAM III KING, reeded edge, die axis ↑↑ (SW 1.7, *this coin illustrated*; Pr 5). At one time housed in an NGC holder, graded MS62, still with ticket, *this rather conservative grade is probably due to some obverse streaking of the metal, not for marks, still a most impressive coin.* £10,000-15,000

ex Pridmore collection



- 858 † Silver Original Proof/Pattern 2-Mohurs, 1854, off-metal strike in silver, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN (SW 3.2; Pr 7). At one time housed in an NGC holder, graded PF65, still with ticket, *darkly toned.* £15,000-20,000

ex Brand collection



- 859 † Silver Proof Restrike Set, 2-Mohurs, Mohur, 10-Rupees and 5-Rupees, 1854, off-metal strikes in silver, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN (SW 3.4). All in NGC holders, graded PF63, PF62, PF66 and PF65 respectively, the last with a die crack from rim through hair, which is quite unusual. (4) £10,000-15,000

These are modern restrikes but it is one of the few ways for any collector to have an 1854 dated coin.



- 860 † Gold Proof Restrike Set, 2-Mohurs, Mohur, 10-Rupees and 5-Rupees, 1854, proof only dates, *obv* VICTORIA QUEEN, all reeded edge (SW p.64, listed as a set). At one time housed in an NGC holders, graded as PF65 with the 5-Rupees and 10-Rupees defined as "CAMEO", attractive Proofs. (4) £15,000-20,000

ex Diana collection, Baldwin's Auction 54, 6 May 2008, lot 995

A few of these sets turned up in the 1970s and quickly disappeared into collectors hands. The coins in this lot were "rediscovered" again a few years ago in the Diana collection. Some sets were silver, some yellow gold and some a silvery gold. These are .800 fine gold. Pridmore had the originals with plain edge, the set sold for £9000 in 2001.

East India Company

Bengal Presidency

With reference to Dr Paul Stevens, *The Coins of the Bengal Presidency* (PS), published by Baldwins 2012



- 861 † Copper Proof 1/16-Anna, AH 1195 (PS 3.29; KM 120; Pr 202). *Choice with some mint red showing through the light brown tone.* £250-350

Part of the Prinseps series of coins, with lots of minor varieties for the keen eyed collector.



- 862 † Silver Pattern 1/2-Pice Sicca, 1809, *obv* arms of the Company, no motto on the ribbon, HALF PIE above, date 1809, *rev* value in three languages (PS 10.19; Pr 393). *Choice Proof, moderately toned.* £1500-2000



- 863 † Copper Pattern 1/2-Pice Sicca, 1809, *obv* arms of the Company, no motto on the ribbon, HALF PIE above, date 1809, *rev* value in three languages (PS 10.21; Pr 395). *Choice Proof, full red.* £400-600



- 864 † Uniface Copper Pattern 1/2-Pice Reverse, 1809, *obv* Company crest, a lion holding a crown, HALF PIE above, date below, *rev* blank (PS 10.23; Pr 396). *Uncirculated, dark brown.* £500-800

ex Pridmore collection



- 865 † Copper Pattern Pice, 1792, 15mm (PS 10.1; Pr 365). *Choice with a little mint red.* £500-800

Pridmore states that these were struck by Boulton in England, but it is not necessarily known for which Presidency they were struck. He suggests these were made for the Malabar coast.



- 866 † Copper-gilt Pattern Pice Sicca, 1795 (PS 10.7; Pr 382). *Superb Proof with a little tone, thought to be unique as copper-gilt.* £3000-5000



867

868

- 867 † Copper Pattern Pice Sicca, 1795, proof striking struck in England from dies by an English engraver (PS 10.6; Pr 380). *Choice Proof, toned with 10% mint red.* £800-1000

They are copies of the 1797 issue of the Calcutta 37 San Pikka Pai. Pridmore does not mention this, but the quality of this issue is so good it would not be surprising to discover that they were a Boulton Soho issue.

- 868 † Copper Pattern Pice, 1795, edge grained right (PS 10.6; Pr 381). *Choice Proof, toned with 20% mint red.* £1000-1500



- 869 † Copper Pattern Pice Sicca, 1809, *obv* arms of the Company, curved date below, *rev* value in three languages, 7.79g, with the copper shells that Boulton often used to send these coins out in and that most collectors at the time misplaced (PS 10.9; Pr 384). *Choice Proof, glossy brown with some mint red.* £800-1000

These come in a number of different weights, minimally different but still interesting.



- 870 † Copper Proof/Pattern Sicca Pice, 1809, *obv* arms of the Company, ONE PIE above, date below curved upwards, 6.32g (PS 10.14; Pr 389). *Glossy about extremely fine.* £300-500
- 871 † Copper Pattern Sicca Pice, 1809, *obv* arms of the Company, ONE PIE above, date below curved upwards, 8.29g (PS 10.14; Pr 389). *Choice Proof, mostly brown.* £500-800



- 872 † Copper Pattern Sicca Pice, 1809, *obv* arms of the Company, ONE PIE above, date below curved upwards, 10.88g (PS 10.14; Pr 389). *Brown uncirculated.* £400-600

It seems that there was at least two finishes on this series of patterns. Some are found with a deep mirror surface, while others are almost matte as this coin.

A good number of these were struck by Boulton in different weights and finishes. He seemed to be proud of the coin and struck them accordingly.



- 873 † Copper Uniface Pattern Sicca Pice, 1809, *obv* arms of the Company, date below curved upwards, without ONE PIE, *rev* blank with denticles only (PS 10.1; Pr 385). *Choice Proof, red and brown.* £500-800

I have yet to hear a convincing reason why some uniface patterns were struck with denticles and nothing else.

- 874 † Copper Proof Sicca Pice, 1820 (PS 9.26; Pr 210; KM 57). *Toned on all the lettering, the fields have kept most of their mint red, choice Proof.* £250-350



875

876

- 875 † Copper Proof Sicca Pice, 1829 (PS 9.26; Pr 208; KM 56). *Moderately toned, choice Proof, about 30% mint red.* £300-500

ex Goodman collection

- 876 † Copper Proof Sicca Pice, 1831 (PS 9.26; Pr 210; KM 57). *Glossy choice Proof, some mint red.* £200-300



877

878

- 877 † Copper Proof Pice, 1831, die axis ↑↑ (PS 9.32; Pr 216; KM 58). *Choice Proof, red and brown.* £150-200

- 878 † Copper Pattern 1/4-Anna, AH 1195, (Pr 352). *Uncirculated, darkly toned with a little verdigris and a few light edge cracks.* £300-400

Pridmore states "O: and R: As the currency issue No. 194, but differently ornamented and heavy rim marking", but there is an obvious difference in that there is one six armed ornament in the exergue of the obverse.



- 879 † Tin Pattern 1/4-Anna, AH 1195, Prinsep's Coinage, *obv* name of Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, edge milled with central raised line, 24.6mm, 11.83g (PS 3.1; unlisted in Pridmore, see Pr 196 for the copper pattern). *Extremely fine with touch of rubbing on the highest parts of the design.* £1000-1500

ex Brand collection, March 1986, lot 229

sold by CNG as a silver coin, Sale 69, 2005, lot 2065, but no doubt it is not a silver coin.

In late 1780 John Prinsep, recently retired from the British army in India, won a contract to work copper mines at Fultah, and set up a mint for striking coins there. Although these coins were of better quality than the current production at Calcutta they failed to gain local acceptance, and, by 1784, Prinsep had abandoned his project.

The edge is also unlisted in that it is milled with a central raised line encircling the centre. An edge that would make sense on a silver coin to prevent clipping, but not necessarily on a copper coin. So was this a pattern to test an edge for a 1/2-Rupee sized silver coin? Pridmore states that the 1/2-Rupee for this series has not been traced and that the edge for the 1/4-Rupee is quite different to that which was used on the 1-Rupee and 2-Rupee.



- 880 † Copper Proof Restrike Double-Pice, Pice and 1/2-Pice, c.1820-1840 (Pr 304, 306, 308). *All choice and toned, struck with rusty dies.* (3) £1200-1800

Pridmore admits that all the pieces he has seen have been struck with rusty dies. These were first issued as a currency c.1809.



- 881 † Copper Pattern 1/48-Rupee, 1793, *obv* ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY, *rev* AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ around a standing lion, "48" below, 30.7mm (Pr 371). *Choice Proof, bronzed.* £1500-2000



- 882 † Copper Pattern 1/48-Rupee, 1794, *rev* balemark and date, edge UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY & incuse, 30.7mm (Pr 372). *Glossy choice Proof.* £1500-2000



883



884



- 883 † Copper Pattern 1/48-Rupee, 1794, *obv* AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ around a standing lion, "48" below, *rev* balemark within a broad raised rim, UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY 1794 incuse, edge UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY & incuse, 30.7mm (Pr 373). *Bronzed Proof, some light handling marks.* £1500-2000

- 884 † Copper Pattern 1/48-Rupee, 1794, *obv* AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ around a standing lion, "48" below, *rev* balemark within a broad raised rim, UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY 1794 incuse, edge UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY & incuse, 30.7mm (Pr 373). *Choice bronzed Proof, a little nicer than the coin in the previous lot.* £1500-2000

Obviously it was decided that there was a great need for a new coinage and the powers that be took it upon themselves to have a number of patterns struck for their consideration. Very few of each were struck but we are lucky to have these.



- 885 † Copper Pattern 1/48-Rupee(?), 1793, ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY incuse on a broad rim both sides, edge plain, 30.7mm (Pr 370). *Glossy choice Proof.* £1500-2000



- 886 † Copper Specimen/Trial Strike of the ½-Anna from The Prinseps Series of Coins, AH 1195, well-formed letters and a deep even edge marking with the lines going deep into the design, 27mm (PS 3.18; nothing exactly the same by Pridmore, clearly a special strike). *Uncirculated and exceptionally well struck, a few spots of verdigris and other spotting, otherwise glossy surfaces.* £200-300
- With a note that says "illustrated N.Cir. (Spink's Numismatic Circular) 1958 pg 62."



- 887 † Silver Proof/Pattern ¼-Rupee, 1793 (PS 4.17; Pr 360). *About extremely fine.* £800-1000
- ex Pridmore collection with ticket that reads "Pattern 1793, ¼-Mohur or Rupee. Unfinished pattern for the 19 San gold and silver coinage 1793 E:G.L. RRR"



- 888 † Silver Proof/Pattern ¼-Rupee from unfinished dies, 1793, dated AH 124-, plain edge (PS 4.16; Pr 357). *About extremely fine, grey tone.* £500-800

Pridmore states that in this unfinished state they could have served as patterns for both the gold and silver pieces. Two different sets exist, one with a plain edge and one with a grained left edge.

- 889 † Silver Proof/Pattern ¼-Rupee (1830-1833), edge grained (PS 9.14; Pr 185). *Choice Proof, toned.* £500-800

These are known to exist with a sliver of silver raised on the edge, and without this raised edge. The edges were usually filed down at the mint. Why a request for this was made is unknown or even the overall rarity of each, but note of it is made in Pridmore's sale of his Presidency coins.



- 890 † Silver Pattern ½-Mohur, AH 1182, ry 10, struck 1769, off-metal strike in silver, 18mm, 5.82g (PS 2.34; Pr 40). *Semi proof-like uncirculated, choice and nicely toned.* £5000-8000



- 891 † Silver Pattern ½-Rupee, AH 1198, ry 26, edge inscribed with arrowhead-dot-arrowhead-dot, therefore different from the other denominations (PS 3.3; Pr 348). *Struck on a lightly polished planchet, pleasant light grey tone, uncirculated and possibly only one other known.* £5000-8000

ex Pridmore collection, lot 675

See lot 861 for another attempt at a different edge for these coins. Part of the proposed coinage by Prinseps for use in India.



- 892 † Silver Proof/Pattern ½-Rupee from unfinished dies, 1793, edge grained left (PS 4.15; Pr 359). *Mint state proof, toned.* £800-1000



- 893 † Silver Pattern 1/16-Mohur, AH 1183, ry 10, off-metal strike in silver of the gold 1/16-Mohur (PS 2.52; Pr 56). *Well toned with choice surfaces.* £3000-4000

There are examples of this date and only this date in the British Museum.



- 894 † Silver Pattern 1/16-Mohur, AH 1183, ry 10, off-metal strike in silver of the gold 1/16-Mohur (PS 2.52; Pr 56). *Well toned with choice surfaces.* £3000-4000

Similar tone to the coin in the previous lot, so no doubt they have been together for a long time.



- 895 † Silver Proof Rupee (1793-1818) (Pr 160; KM 99). In PCGS holder, graded PR61, darkly toned but visually a choice proof with a little die polishing lines under the tone, in all honesty, probably a rather conservative grade. £800-1200



- 896 † Silver Proof/Pattern Rupee/Mohur, 1793(?) (PS 4.13; Pr 358). Choice Proof, grey tone. £1000-1500

Although Pridmore states that these are 25mm, the few we have seen have been 27mm. Pridmore also claims that these could have been patterns for the Mohur as well as the Rupee.

Here we have two of the three coins needed to make a set, David Fore was unable to finish it, maybe the next owner will have better luck. See lot 892.



897



898

- 897 † Silver Proof/Pattern Rupee, c.1806, ry 45, smaller flan, edge straight grained (PS 8.102; Pr 341). Proof, grey tone, a few light handling marks. £1000-1500

- 898 † Silver Proof/Pattern Rupee, c.1806, ry 45, probably a Calcutta mint proof of the 1806 issue prior to the marking and despatch of the dies to Farrukhabad, edge obliquely grained left (PS 8.101; Pr 340, where he describes this "as No.(Prid.) 314", but no dot mark on the obverse). Choice Proof, moderately toned. £1000-1500



- 899 † Silver Proof/Pattern Set, Rupee, 1/2-Rupee and 1/4-Rupee, 1815 (Pr 291, 292, 293). First a superb Proof, toned, second a choice proof, toned, the last proof-like mint state. (3) £3000-4000

The last ex Pridmore collection, with ticket stating that this is an "Unfinished Proof" (ie Pattern), dated AH 1229-17/49. Because the coin is ex Pridmore it is likely that it is the coin photographed in his book.

Three pieces that have been put back together again after many years apart. Hopefully they stay that way.



- 900 † Silver Proof/Pattern Rupee, 1818, *obv* arms of the Company within plain circle, Latin legend AUSPICIO. REGIS. ET. SENATUS. ANGLIAE. ("Under the auspices of the sovereign and senate of England"), *rev* CALCUTTA RUPEE, "Struck at Calcutta" in Persian, all within open wreath formed by two palm branches (PS 6.9; Pr 361). *Choice Proof, moderately toned.* £10,000-15,000

Engraved and struck with as much care as anything that London was producing at the time. One of the classic coins of this whole series.



- 901 † Silver Proof Rupee (1830-1833), grained edge (Pr 179, as the currency issue but without a star on the obverse and no crescent mint mark for Calcutta; KM 47). *Uncirculated Proof.* £1500-2000

Pridmore states that this is "as the currency issue but no star on the obverse and no crescent privy mark on reverse. Edge Reeded"



- 902 † Silver Proof/Pattern 1/2-Rupee and 1/4-Rupee, (1830-1833), both grained edge (Pr 182, 185). *Uncirculated Proofs, the 1/2-Rupee a little more brilliant. (2)* £1500-2000



- 903 † Silver Proof/Pattern Rupee, ½-Rupee and ¼-Rupee, 1831-1833, dated ry 45, all with the crescent mintmark of the Calcutta mint, all plain edge (Pr 327, 330, 332). *Choice Proofs, all moderately toned.*
(3) £2000-3000

Three coins from three different sources united over several years to form a set in which the toning matches up quite well.



- 904 † Silver Proof/Pattern Rupee, (1831-1833), ry 45, probably a Calcutta mint Proof of the 1806 issue prior to the marking and despatch of dies to Farrukhabad, 27mm (PS 8.103; Pr 340). *Superb Proof, moderately toned.*
£1500-2000

Pridmore states that these are from the same series as Pr 314 but also says there is no dot mark on the obverse and the edge is obliquely grained.



- 905 † Silver Nazarana Rupee, AH 1185, ry 13, plain edge, 11.62g (PS 2.133; unlisted date/ry combination but as Pr 344). *Virtually uncirculated, struck on a polished planchet but not as a Proof, small edge nick on the reverse.*
£10,000-15,000

ex Steve Album list 43, 1985, no.1380

Now known from a few other sources including the Kaslove collection and Baldwin's Auction 47, lot 836. Pridmore states "these were carefully minted to show the full impression of the design and of the correct standard and weight, these nuzzer are fine examples of the Indian coiner's art".



- 906 † Silver Nazarana Rupee, AH 1188, ry 15, plain edge (PS 2.133; unlisted but see Pr 344). *Uncirculated, struck from polished dies, light uneven grey tone.* £10,000-15,000



- 907 † Silver Pattern Rupee, 1/2-Rupee and 1/4-Rupee, AH 1205(?), ry 19, Calcutta Mint Experimental Strikes, machine struck on obviously fresh planchets and somewhat polished dies, slightly thinner and wider than the regular coinage, 27mm, 20mm and 16mm respectively (Pr 147, 149, 150); together with a regular issue of the Rupee for comparison, 24mm. *This nicely toned, about uncirculated, the first three are lightly toned, prooflike uncirculated.* (4) £1000-1500

ex Pridmore collection, 1982, lots 600, 601 and 603, with tickets

ex Sir John Wheeler collection, Baldwin's Auction 22, 2 May 2000, lots 157-159



- 908 † Gold Proof Mohur, 1830, AH 1202, ry 19, edge grained (PS 9.1; Pr 85; cf KM 112). *Gem Proof.* £7000-9000

An obvious attempt was made by the new Calcutta mint to produce a new, more modern looking, coin than the Mohurs that were first struck in 1793 (and heavily copied). Whether there was a serious attempt to make a circulating coin is unknown, but a beautifully designed and modern looking coin was certainly produced.



- 909 † Gold Proof Restrike Mohur, AH1202, ry 19, edge engrailed left (PS 9.2; Pr 86). *Choice Proof, deep mirror-like fields with frosted devices and only a few light marks.* £2000-3000

Pridmore calls this a modern restrike, but does not suggest how modern. It is hard to believe he would put these with the 1955 and later restrikes as they were probably struck at the turn of the century. This is another coin that needs further research in order to discover the history of these pieces.



- 910 † Copper Medal, 1796/7, bust of Maj Gen Claud Martin to left, C.L.M. below, LABORE ET CONSTANTIA around (Pr 399). *Red and brown, about uncirculated.* £200-300



- 911 † Copper Claud Martin Medals (3)", 1½-, 2- and 4-"Knob", 1796/97, *obv* bust of Major General Claud Martin, C.L.M. below, LABORE ET CONSTANTIA, *rev* in Arabic "Honoured in the State, Exalted in the Kingdom, Distinguished Noble General Claud Martin, the Brave, Courageous in Battle" (Pr 399, 400A, -). *Brown about uncirculated, extremely fine and very fine.* (3) £800-1200



- 912 † Silver Medal, 1796/7, bust of Maj Gen Claud Martin to right, McKENZIE F below, LABORE ET CONSTANCIA around (as Pr 400A). *About uncirculated, moderately toned.* £800-1000

Bombay Presidency



- 913 † Copper Proof ½-Pice, 1791, *rev* central dot (Pr 135; KM 192). *Choice Proof, uncirculated with subdued red.* £100-150

It would be interesting to check the Boulton papers and see why there were so many of this series struck, compared to the other Proofs.

- 914 † Copper Proof ½-Pice, 1794 (Pr 139; KM 192). *Attractive Proof, uncirculated with subdued mint red.* £100-150



- 915 † Bronzed Copper Proof ½-Pice, 1804, *obv* E.I.C. company name and scales, date, *rev* scales, Arabic date, AH 1219, die axis ↑↓ (Pr 202; KM 204). *Choice Proof, uncirculated.* £200-300

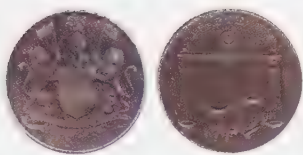


- 916 † Bronzed Copper Proof Pice, 1791 (Pr 130; KM 193). *Choice Proof, uncirculated.* £100-150

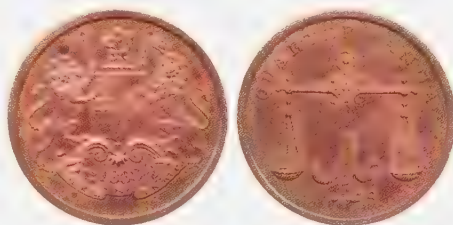
- 917 † Copper Proof Pice, 1794, (Pr 132; KM 193). *Choice Proof, uncirculated, 20% mint red.* £120-180



- 918 † Gilt Copper Proof Pice, 1794 (Pr 134; KM 193). *Light handling marks, which seem endemic to the gilt series due to the softness of the gold, otherwise very pleasant uncirculated Proof.* £300-400



- 919 † Copper Proof Pice, 1830, proof only date, *obv* E.I.C. insignia with rampant lions and shield, *rev* scales and Arabic date, AH1246 (Pr 210; KM 230). *In PCGS holder, graded PR62BN.* £300-400



- 920 † Copper Proof $\frac{1}{4}$ -Anna, 1833, AH 1249, die axis $\uparrow\uparrow$ (Pr 219; KM 232). *Choice Proof, red and brown.* £300-500



- 921 † Bronzed Copper Pattern/Proof $1\frac{1}{2}$ -Pice, 1791, *rev* small scales that only go halfway down the planchet, leaving the design off balance, which may explain why this was not chosen for the circulation (Pr 124). *Choice Proof, uncirculated, thought to be unique.* £3000-5000

ex Pridmore collection, with ticket



- 922 † Bronzed Copper Proof $1\frac{1}{2}$ -Pice, 1791 (Pr 126; KM 195). *Uncirculated Proof, light handling marks.* £150-200
- 923 † Bronzed Copper Proof $1\frac{1}{2}$ -Pice, 1791 (Pr 126; KM 195). *Uncirculated Proof, light handling marks.* £150-200



- 924 † Gilt Copper Proof 1½-Pice, 1791 (Pr 127; KM195). *Uncirculated Proof, some peripheral tone, a few light handling marks.* £300-400



- 925 † Bronzed Copper Proof 1½-Pice, 1794 (Pr 126; KM195). *Choice Proof, uncirculated.* £150-200
This date has a little more importance attached to it due to the fact than none of this date were struck for circulation.



- 926 † Bronzed Copper Proof 2-Pice, 1791 (Pr 119). *Choice glossy Proof, uncirculated.* £100-150



- 927 † Bronzed Copper Proof 2-Pice, Pice and ½-Pice, 1791, *obv* balemark, date below, *rev* scales (Pr 120, 130, 136; KM 196, 193, 192). *Choice Proofs, uncirculated, an attractive matching set. (3)* £100-150



- 928 † Gilt Copper Proof 2-Pice, 1794 (Pr 123; KM 196). *A few very light marks but a beautiful coin.* £300-400



- 929 † Bronzed Copper Proof 2-Pice, 1½-Pice, Pice and ½-Pice, 1794, (Pr 120, 128, 133, 139; KM 196, 195, 193, 192). *Choice Proofs, uncirculated, the Pice a little dull but a lovely set.* (4) £400-500



- 930 † Gilt Copper Proof 2-Pice, Pice and ½-Pice, 1804, all die axis ↑↓ (Pr 196, 200, 203; KM 321b, 205a, 204a). *Choice Proofs, uncirculated, a few marks on the ½-Pice but a beautiful set.* (3) £1200-1500



- 931 † Bronzed Copper Proof 20-Cash, 1808, die axis ↑↓ (Pr 198; KM 322). *Choice Proof, uncirculated.* £200-300



- 932 † Copper Pattern ½-Anna, 1832 (Pr 204; KM 250). *Choice uncirculated, moderate brown.* £1000-1500
 Pridmore calls this a Proof only date but a few circulated pieces are known, either way very few were struck.



- 933 † Copper Proof ½-Anna, 1834, AH 1249, *obv* EAST INDIA COMPANY, die axis ↑↑ (Pr 214; KM 251). *Choice uncirculated, red and brown.* £500-800



- 934 † Copper Pattern Anna, 1820, 26.12g, 35.6mm, ½-Anna, 1821, 12.94g, ¼-Anna, 1820, 6.14g, 26.2mm and Pice (2), 1820, 2.14g, 19.5mm and 1821, 2.22g, 19.68mm, *obv* arms of the Company, EAST INDIA COMPANY, *rev* scales, denomination above, date below (only the ½-Anna is recorded, Pr 334; KM Pn7). *About uncirculated to uncirculated Proofs, the Anna choice brown uncirculated Proof, a wonderful coin and the nicest coin in the set struck with the most care.* (5) £15,000-20,000

These came to light in a Bonhams auction in 1985. They were thought to belong to the ancestors of an Englishman who lived in India and tried to convince the mint to strike his designs for their local coinage. Obviously he didn't meet with much success and all we have to show for his efforts are two or three each of these coins. It is a shame that there were not more of these struck because there are many collectors that would love to have them in their collection.



- 935 † Copper Pattern Rupee, 1828, *obv* lion and palm, *rev* Persian inscription, similar to the reverse of Pr 186 (Pr 338). In NGC holder, graded MS62BN. £400-600



936

937

- 936 † Copper Pattern Rupee, 1828, *obv* star and garter, star in the centre, BOMBAY above on the riband, *rev* lion and palm, die axis ↑↑ (Pr 336). *Choice Proof, uncirculated, medium brown.* £400-600

- 937 † Copper Pattern Rupee, 1828, *obv* as above with the star and garter, *rev* similar to the design for the reverse of the rupee no. 286, but finer style and different dot ornamentation with dots at 3 o'clock and 8 o'clock, 5 o'clock and 9 o'clock, 7 o'clock and 10 o'clock, die axis ↑↓ (Pr 337). *Proof-like uncirculated, a little dulled.* £400-600



- 938 † Silver Proof Rupee, AH 1215, die axis ↑↓ (Pr 287; KM 221). *Choice Proof, uncirculated, moderately toned.* £1500-2000

There seems to be at least three varieties of these that look very similar but they do have distinctive differences. For the proof of the circulating issue, on the reverse, the edge at 8-10 o'clock has three series of dots. The currency issue proof has one dot at 8 o'clock, seven dots at 9 o'clock and four dots at 10 o'clock. See the coin in the following lot for the pattern.



- 939 † Silver Pattern Rupee, AH 1215, *rev* dot ornamentation at 8 o'clock and 10 o'clock, 3 o'clock and 8 o'clock, 5 o'clock and 9 o'clock, 7 o'clock and 10 o'clock, die axis ↑↓ (Pr 332). *Choice Proof, uncirculated, toned.* £1500-2000

ex Pridmore collection, with ticket that states "Pattern, Bombay Presidency Rupee 1832, Pattern or Specimen for the new Bombay Rupee 1832."



- 940 † Silver Proof/Pattern Rupee, AH 1215, ry 46, straight grained edge (Pr 285). *Gem Proof uncirculated, beautifully toned, an absolutely amazing coin.* £1500-2000

Nothing finer was produced by any mint, anywhere, than a coin like this. The amazing thing is that these usually come superb, it is as if they were struck and put away in one area, free of contact with humans, so they stayed superb and ended up with similar tone. Maybe there is a record of this sitting in papers in a Calcutta library explaining why something like this happened?



- 941 † Silver Proof/Pattern Rupee, AH 1215, ry 46, *obv* dots at 8 o'clock and 10 o'clock, 3 o'clock, 5 o'clock and 7 o'clock, reeded edge, die axis ↑ (Pr 333). *Brilliant Proof, uncirculated, a few light hairlines and a small spot of carbon on the obverse, overall a very pleasing.* £1500-2000

Madras Presidency



- 942 † Copper Proof Cash (2), 1803, thick and thin planchet varieties (Pr 212). *Choice Proofs, uncirculated, toned.* (2) £100-150

KM has called the thin flans modern restrikes but experience shows that they are often no different in look to the thick flans, so they are likely to be original. After all, there are thick and thin 10-Cash and 20-Cash coins.



- 943 † Bronzed Copper Proof 5-Cash, 1803, *obv* left spear points between N and D (Pr 208; KM 316). *Choice Proof, uncirculated.* £150-200



- 944 † Bronzed Copper Proof 10-Cash, 1808, die axis ↑↓ (Pr 207; KM 320). *Choice Proof, uncirculated.* £150-200



- 945 † Gilt Copper Proof 20-Cash, 1803, die axis $\uparrow\downarrow$ (Pr 192; KM 321b). *Choice Proof, uncirculated, a little dull with a few very light marks.* £400-600



- 946 † Copper Proof 20-Cash, 10-Cash and 5-Cash, 1803 (Pr 191, 199, 209; KM 321, 319, 316). *All toned Proofs, uncirculated, the 20-Cash choice with only a few light spots, the 5-Cash with some mint red.* (3) £500-700



- 947 † Gilt Copper Proof 20-Cash, 10-Cash, 5-Cash and Cash (2), 1803, the Cash with two slightly different reverse dies, both are thick planchets, all die axis $\uparrow\downarrow$ (Pr 192, 204, 210, 214 (2); KM 321b, 319b, 318a). *All choice Proofs, uncirculated, the 20-Cash lightly toned.* (5) £1500-2000



- 948 † Silver Proof 20-Cash and 10-Cash, 1808, 5-Cash and Cash, 1803, off-metal strikes in silver, first three die axis $\uparrow\downarrow$, the Cash die axis $\uparrow\uparrow$ (Pr 196, 205, 211, 215; KM 321a, 319a, 318a, 315a). *All choice Proofs, uncirculated, the 5-Cash lightly toned with a few hairlines, the 20-Cash with a few light hairlines only.* (4) £2000-3000

ex Woodiwiss collection



- 949 † Bronzed Copper Proof 20-Cash and 10-Cash, 1808, both die axis ↑↑ (Pr 198, 207; KM 322, 320). *Second a nice Proof, uncirculated with one spot on the reverse, the 20-Cash a choice Proof, uncirculated.* (2) £400-500



- 950 † Bronzed Copper Proof 20- and 10-Cash, 1808, 7.08g and 12.53g respectively, both die axis ↑↓ (Pr 191, 203; KM 321, 319). *Both Proofs, uncirculated, toned and a little dulled.* (2) £250-350



- 951 † Copper Specimen Strike Dub, 1/2-Dub and 1/4-Dub, 1807 (Pr 333, 335, 331; KM 330, 327, 325). *Brown uncirculated, well struck and well taken care of.* (3) £3000-5000

ex Pridmore collection, 1982, lot 437, with ticket stating that this is part of an 1807 Specimen set

ex Sir John Wheeler collection, Baldwin's Auction 22, 2 May 2000, lot 66

One can understand why these were called a Specimen Set by Pridmore as they are far superior in quality to the Madras currency of the time. They were not intended for circulation when struck.



- 952 † Copper Proof 1/96-Rupree mule, 1794, from the obverse of 1797, reverse of 1794 regarding the placement of letters in proximity to incuse exergue (Pr 322; KM 393). *Uncirculated Proof.* £500-800



- 953 † Silver Proof 1/96-Rupree, 1794, off-metal strike in silver (as Pr 319). *Extremely fine, light wear and may have been a pocket piece ordered by someone at the mint.* £400-600

Unlisted but we have seen a few of these offered over the years.



- 954 † Copper Proof 1/96-Rupee, 1797, plain edge (Pr unlisted). *Gem Proof, uncirculated, a touch of mint red.* £300-400

Not listed by Pridmore but he does mention a plain edge for the 1794 1/48-Rupee.



- 955 † Silver Proof 1/96-Rupee, 1797, off-metal strike in silver (Pr 326). *Gem Proof, uncirculated, heavily toned.* £500-800

ex Sarnefors collection, Baldwin's Auction 45, 3 May 2006, lot 1454



- 956 † Bronzed Copper Proof 1/48-Rupee and 1/96-Rupee (2), 1794, (Pr 311, 320; KM 394, 392). *Choice Proofs, uncirculated, the last a little dulled.* (2) £400-600

ex Pridmore collection, with tickets



- 957 † Gilt Copper Proof 1/48-Rupee and 1/96-Rupee, 1794 (Pr 312, 321; KM -, 392a). *Both with light handling marks, both uncirculated Proofs, the first choice.* (2) £400-600

second ex Sir John Wheeler collection, Baldwin's Auction 22, 2 May 2000



- 958 † Gilt Copper Proof 1/48 Rupee and 1/96-Rupee, 1797 (Pr 325, 318). *Uncirculated Proofs, the second with moderate handling marks.* (2) £400-600



- 959 † Bronzed Copper Proof 1/48-Rupee and 1/96-Rupee, 1797 (Pr 324, 317). *Both choice Proofs, uncirculated. (2)* £250-350



- 960 † Copper Proof 4-Pice, 1824, AH 1240, *rev* right spray tip points down, unlike the photo in KM (Pr 274; KM 430). *Choice glossy Proof, uncirculated, touch of black on the lower part of the reverse.* £300-500



- 961 † Silver Proof 1/4-Rupee, 1824, edge grained right (Pr 273; as KM 434). *Uncirculated Proof.* £400-500



- 962 † Copper Die Trial of the Reverse of the Rupee, 1807 (see Pr 247). *Uncirculated, heavily stained, an interesting and unusual piece of Indian numismatic history.* £100-200



- 963 † Silver Proof Rupee and 1/2-Rupee, AH 1172, ry 6, struck 1830-1835 (Pr 269, 271; KM 436, 435). *Choice Proofs, uncirculated. (2)* £1500-2000



- 964 † Silver Proof/Pattern Rupee, AH 1172, ry 6, mm open lotus (Pr 339; cf KM 410). *Superb Proof, uncirculated, well toned.* £1500-2000

Pridmore states "apparently the 'specimen' Rupee of an improved form prepared in the Madras mint in 1824 and although approved, no currency issue was made"



- 965 † Silver Proof/Pattern Rupee, AH 1172, ry 6, mm open lotus, edge centre graining right (Pr 340). *Superb Proof, uncirculated, well toned.* £1500-2000

Pridmore calls this issue a restrike, however, the coin in this lot does not appear to be a restrike as the surfaces and toning are identical to the coin in the previous lot. If a restrike exists, I have yet to see it.

Indian States

Alwar



- 966 † Silver Original Proof Rupee, 1891, obverse C (KM 46). *Heavily toned, otherwise uncirculated.* £800-1000

It is likely that the only reason we have any of these India State coins with portraits of the reigning monarch in England in proof Silver and Gold, is because at least two important collectors at the time asked for them to be struck. Thank you Mr Murdoch and Mr Montagu.



- 967 † Silver Proof Restrike Rupee, 1891, obverse C (KM 46). *A few handling marks, light peripheral toning, otherwise uncirculated.* £300-500

Bahawalpur



- 968 † Bronze Proof Paisa, AH 1359, *obv* bust of Muhammad Bahawal Khan V left, *rev* toughra (KM Y13, a proof is listed in KM, but it is unpriced). *Brilliant Proof, uncirculated, lightly lacquered with only a few light marks.* £200-300

Baroda



- 969 † Uniface Tin Trial Squeeze of the Obverse of the 2-Paisa for Sayaji Rao III, 1875-1938 (see KM 32.2). *Uncirculated with sharp detail.* £300-500



- 970 † Copper Pattern ½-Rupee, VS19XX, struck c.1893 (KM Pn3, as Y35a). *Choice Proof, uncirculated, darkly toned.* £300-500



971



972



- 971 † Copper Pattern Rupee, VS19XX, struck c.1893, *obv* Gaekwar's face is full and emotive unlike the circulating coins (KM Pn4). *Choice Proof, uncirculated, darkly toned.* £700-900

This series of partially dated coins has a unique bust design

- 972 † Copper Pattern Piedfort Rupee, VS 1943 (1886 AD), off-metal strike in bronze, *obv* Gaekwar's bust within a circle, his name and title around, *rev* three-line inscription for denomination and date, horizontal sword, leafy border, plain edge, 17.6g. *Uncirculated Proof, mostly brown, some mint red.* £500-800



- 973 † Silver Pattern 1/4-Mohur, VS1942, off-metal strike in silver for the gold 1/4-Mohur, *obv* similar to KM YA38 but with larger letters and portrait. *Very fine for issue, darkly toned.* £300-500

ex Wiggins collection, Baldwin's Auction 25, 8 May 2001, lot 73

It is only evident on this coin and the Mohur (KM YA39) that they have given a quarter turn to the bust of the Gaekwar so that both shoulders can be seen.



- 974 † Copper Pattern Mules, Mohur, Rupee (or Mohur) and 1/2-Rupee, VS1946-1948, off-metal strikes in copper, Mohur, obverse of the patterns KM Pn4, but 20mm, VS 1946; Rupee-size, obverse of the pattern KM Pn4, reverse of the 2-Paisa KM Y32, VS1948; 1/2-Rupee-size, obverse of the pattern KM Pn3, reverse of KM Y31, VS 1948 (unlisted in major references). *Choice uncirculated, a slightly dark tone on the Mohur, a most interesting set.* (3) £1500-2000

Bikanir



- 975 † Copper Original Proof 1/2-Pice, 1894. *Choice Proof, uncirculated, some mint red showing through the mahogany colour.* £500-800

Long time collectors of these portrait state coins will be aware that the only way they can expect to get a choice example for their collection is to buy a proof. The Dewas Senior Branch 1/12-Anna is available occasionally because a small group was found many years ago, but that is about it.



- 976 † Silver Early Proof Restrike 1/4-Anna and 1/2-Pice, 1894/5, off-metal strikes in silver (KM 71a, 70a). *Choice Proofs, uncirculated.* (2) £1500-2000



- 977 † Copper Original Proof/Pattern ¼-Anna, 1894, proof only date (unlisted in KM). *Choice Proof, uncirculated, mahogany brown with two light marks before the Queen's face, thought to be unique.* £1500-2000

ex Goodman collection

The regular date for this series is 1895, see lot 977



- 978 † Copper Original Proof ¼-Anna, 1895 (KM 71). *Part of a fingerprint evident on the obverse, otherwise choice Proof, uncirculated with much red through the mahogany brown tone.* £400-600

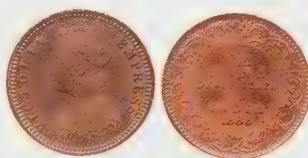
- 979 † Silver Original Proof Rupee, 1937, one year type, *obv* portrait of Ganga Singhji (KM 73). *Lightly toned, uncirculated Proof.* £300-500



- 980 † Silver Proof ⅓-Mohur, VS1995 (1939 AD), off-metal strike in silver of the gold ⅓-Mohur. *Uncirculated Proof.* £1000-1500

Probably struck for presentation

Dewas Junior Branch



- 981 † Copper Proof Restrike 1/12-Anna, 1888 (KM 1). *Choice Proof, uncirculated, fully brilliant reverse, moderately and evenly toned obverse.* £400-600



- 982 † Silver Early Proof Restrike ¼-Anna, 1888, off-metal strike in silver (KM 3a). *Superb Proof, uncirculated, moderately toned.* £800-1000

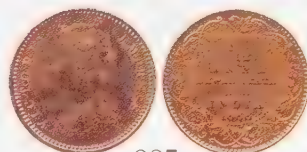


- 983 † Copper Early Proof Restrike ¼-Anna, 1888 (KM 3). *Choice Proof, uncirculated, almost full lustre.* £500-800

Dewas Senior Branch



984



985

- 984 † Silver Early Proof Restrike 1/12-Anna, 1888, off-metal strike in silver (KM 11a). *Choice Proof, uncirculated, toned.* £800-1000

- 985 † Copper Proof Restrike 1/12-Anna, 1888 (KM 11). *Brilliant Proof, uncirculated, lacquered.* £300-500



- 986 † Copper Original Proof ¼-Anna, 1888 (KM 12). *Choice Proof, uncirculated, 40% mint red, mostly on the obverse.* £1000-1500

Dhar



- 987 † Copper Early Proof Restrike 1/12-Anna, 1887 (KM 11). *Uncirculated Proof.* £500-800



- 988 † Copper Early Proof Restrike ¼-Anna and ½-Pice, 1887 (KM 13, 12). *Choice Proofs, uncirculated, mahogany colour.* (2) £800-1200

This little group of India State coins with the portrait of Victoria offers an amazing opportunity for the astute collector to obtain these coins in one fell swoop. This probably will not happen again for some time.

Indore



- 989 † Copper Pattern ½-Anna (or Mudra), SE 1788, 20mm (appears to be unlisted in major references). *Uncirculated Proof.* £400-600

The centre of the reverse does not match up to anything in Krause for a denomination. Struck with great care so something special no matter what the intention was.



- 990 † Copper Pattern ½-Anna, VS 1942, *obv* legend in three lines surrounded by wreath, *rev* reclining bull, legend around, flowing flower wreath in outer circle (KM 13). *Good extremely fine and very pleasant.* £800-1200

ex Wiggins collection, Baldwin's Auction 25, 8 May 2001, lot 188

Jaipur



- 991 † Brass Proof Anna, 1944, *obv* bust of Man Singh II right, *rev* Jhar (KM 188). *Uncirculated Proof.* £300-500

This appears to be an Original Proof as the dies are not overly polished in the way that we have come to expect on the restrikes.

Kutch



- 992 † Silver Specimen 5-Kori, 1883 (VS1940), reeded edge (KM 37.4). *Superb Proof, uncirculated, rather darkly toned.* £400-600

No proofs or specimens are listed for Kutch. They took such care with a great deal of their coinage that we may expect to have seen more proofs. Perhaps they were just happy with the quality of their circulating coinage and felt no need to spend the time to produce proofs.

Sailana



993



994

- 993 † Copper Proof Restrike ¼-Anna, 1908 (KM 15). *Choice Proof, uncirculated, red and brown.* £1000-1500
One of the hardest type coins with a portrait to find in the entire Indian State series

- 994 † Bronze Proof Restrike ¼-Anna, 1912, (KM 16). *Choice Proof, uncirculated, red and brown.* £400-600

Travanacore



995



996



997

- 995 † Silver Specimen Fanam, ME 1086 (1910 AD) (KM 51; the plate coin in *Numismatic History of the Birmingham Mint* by James O Sweeny). *Superb Proof, uncirculated, attractively toned.* £150-200

only 3 pieces in the Heaton Mint holdings

- 996 † Silver Specimen Fanam, ME 1087 (1911 AD) (KM 51). *Superb Proof, uncirculated, attractively toned.* £150-200

only 1 piece in the Heaton Mint holdings

- 997 † Silver Specimen Fanam, ME 1100 (1924 AD) (KM 51). *Proof with superb fields, uncirculated, tone a little patchy.* £150-200

only 2 pieces in the Heaton Mint holdings



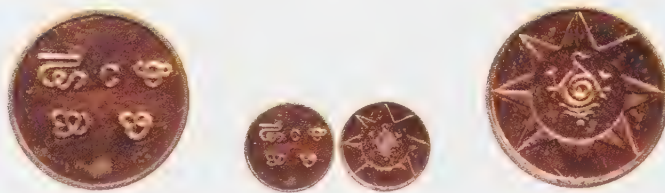
- 998 † Silver Specimen (?) Fanam, ME 1103 (1927 AD) (KM 51). *Uncirculated Proof, very light toning, fields not quite as proof-like when compared to the coins in the previous lots.* £100-150

only 1 piece in the Heaton Mint holdings

- 999 † Silver Specimen Fanam, ME 1106 (1930 AD) (KM 51). *Semi-proof-like fields, uncirculated.* £100-150

only 13 pieces in the Heaton Mint holdings

The fact that there was 13 pieces were kept suggests that they were removed from the production line at different times in order to check the die wear. It is possible that this is what Heaton often did, as many of their coins are represented by 10 or more examples in their holdings, often with a difference in the quality. It makes sense that this was just part of the process to study die wear.



- 1000 † Bronze Specimen/Proof Cash (1928-1949), struck at the Heaton mint (KM 57). *Uncirculated Proof, toned with a few hairlines.* £80-100



- 1001 † Bronze Specimen/Proof 4-Cash (1938-1949), struck at the Heaton mint (KM 58). *Brilliant Proof, uncirculated, lightly lacquered, a few light hairlines.* £80-120



- 1002 † Bronze Specimen/Proof 8-Cash (1938-1949), struck at the Heaton mint (KM 459). *Brilliant Proof, uncirculated, lightly lacquered.* £100-150



- 1003 † Copper-Nickel Pattern Chuckram (1901-1910), off-metal trial strike in copper-nickel (as KM 43). *Mint state, a little light corrosion.* £200-300



- 1004 † Copper Proof Chuckram (1901-1910), struck at the Heaton mint (KM 43). *Choice Proof, uncirculated, 50% mint red.* £150-200

While the smaller denominations of Travancore have the look of Proof Restrikes (even though they were supposed to be struck at the Heaton Mint, who did not do restrikes), this piece has the look of very well prepared proof dies from 100 years ago.



- 1005 † Bronze Specimen/Proof Chuckram (1939-1940), struck at the Heaton mint (KM 60). *Gem Proof with a lovely three-dimensional effect between the bust and the fields, obverse lightly toned, reverse brilliant.* £250-350



1006



1007



- 1006 † Nickel Pattern/Trial Chuckram (1939-1940), off-metal strike in nickel, *obv* bust of Bala Rama Barma II (as KM 60). *In NGC holder, graded MS65.* £300-400

only 4 pieces in the Heaton Mint holdings

- 1007 † Bronze Specimen Chuckram, ME 1114, struck 1938 AD, thick flan, 2.5mm, 9.5g (rather than the regular issue which is 2mm and 7.5g), struck at the Heaton mint (KM 60). *Red and Brown Proof, uncirculated, 30% mint red.* £250-350



- 1008 † Silver Specimen 2-Chuckrams, 1901, struck at the Heaton mint, though not quite up to their usual standards which seems to be quite common on the smallest coins (KM 44). *Uncirculated Proof.* £100-150



- 1009 † Copper Pattern/Die Trial of the 1/4-Rupee, ME 1086 (1910 AD), off-metal strike in copper, struck at the Heaton mint (KM Pn3). *Uncirculated, as struck.* £400-600

There is no record of these coming out in the 1970s mint dispersal, so it is probably an earlier Die Trial/Pattern that left the mint closer to its time of striking.



1010



1011

- 1010 † Silver Specimen 1/4-Rupee, ME 1086 (1910 AD) (KM 52). *Superb Proof, uncirculated, light even tone.* £200-300

only 2 pieces in the Heaton Mint holdings

- 1011 † Silver Proof Restrike 1/4-Rupee, ME1116 (1941 AD), struck at the Bombay mint (KM 66). *Uncirculated Proof, light die rust.* £200-300



- 1012 † Silver Specimen 1/2-Rupee, ME 1106 (1929 AD) (KM 53). *Brilliant Proof, uncirculated, superb.* £300-400

only 5 pieces in the Heaton Mint holdings



1013



1014

- 1013 † Silver Proof Restrike 1/2-Rupee, ME 1118 (1941 AD), struck at the Bombay mint (KM 67). *Brilliant and superb Proof, lacquered.* £300-400

- 1014 † Silver Proof Restrike 1/2-Rupee, ME 1121 (1946 AD), struck at the Bombay mint (KM 67). *Brilliant and superb Proof, lacquered.* £300-400

Portuguese India



- 1015 † Silver Proof Restrike 1/8-Tanga, 1881, *obv* portrait of Luiz I (KM 309, no mention of the restrike). *Choice Proof, uncirculated, nicely toned in the blues of the Bombay mint envelope.* £300-400



- 1016 † Silver Proof Restrike Rupia, 1881 (KM 312, no mention of the restrike). *Light marks, mostly a brilliant Proof, uncirculated and very pleasant.* £400-600

The DAVID FORE Collection

PART THREE

London, 26th September 2013

Circulating Coins of British India, The Presidencies and the Indian Native States

A virtually complete run of British Indian coins.
Approximately 750 coins from the three Presidency series.

Over 200 Indian State gold coins in top condition.

Over 1,000 Indian State coins in copper and silver in all grades and price ranges.

Around 100 top grades coins from Portuguese India

Highlights:

Extremely Fine 1875C ½-Anna

1840 Rupee Mule with the portrait of William III (Pr 39)

Mint State 1939B Rupee

Portuguese India, Mint State 1818 ½-Xerafim (KM 236)

Portuguese India Rupia, 1783, Choice Extremely Fine (KM 191)

Portuguese India Rupia, 1840, Good Extremely Fine (KM 269)

Portuguese India Mint State Rupia, 1868 (KM 282)

Bengal Presidency, Gold ¼-Mohur, AH1202 (Pr 44), one of only a few known

Bengal Presidency, Gold Mohur, AH1199 (Pr 35), Good Extremely Fine, on a full planchet

Madras Presidency, ½-Pagoda 1808, struck over an 1807 ½-Pagoda which is struck over a Charles III Spanish 8 Reales

Madras Presidency, Error ½-Pagoda, with PAGODA spelt PGODA

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(b) the exclusions in Condition 7.7,

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10.2. All rights and benefits granted to a Bidder under these Conditions are personal to him and may not be assigned or in any other way transferred to any other person. Any such assignment or transfer will be invalid and unenforceable against us.

10.3. A notice required or permitted to be given by either of us to the other under these Conditions shall, in the case of a Bidder, be to the last address notified to us and in the case of Baldwin's, shall be to its registered office.

10.4. No failure or delay by us in exercising any of our rights under these Conditions shall be deemed to be a waiver of that right, and no waiver by us of any breach of these Conditions by you shall be considered as a waiver of any subsequent breach of the same or any other provision.

10.5. We may perform our obligations and exercise our respective rights through any of our group companies or assign our rights under these Conditions.

10.6. If any provision of these Conditions is held by any court or other competent authority to be invalid or unenforceable in whole or in part, the validity of the other provisions and the remainder of the provision in question shall not be affected.

10.7. English law shall apply to these Conditions and we both agree to the English courts having exclusive jurisdiction.

11. INTERPRETATION

11.1. In these Conditions:

'Baldwins', 'auctioneer', 'us' or 'we' means A H Baldwin & Sons Limited;

'Bidder' and 'you' means a person making, attempting to make or considering making a bid for a Lot including a Buyer;

'Buyer' means the person who makes the highest bid for a Lot which is accepted by the auctioneer and if the person is acting as an agent, will be a reference to its principal only if Baldwin's has accepted the agency in writing;

'Catalogue' means a catalogue, price list or other publication or price list;

'Commission Bid' means an instruction from a Bidder to us to bid on their behalf at the auction;

'Conditions' means these conditions of sale and any other additional terms notified to Bidders in writing in a Catalogue or otherwise (which includes notices displayed at the Auction) or as agreed in writing between Baldwin's and the Bidder;

'Guarantee' has the meaning set out in Condition 7.1;

'Hammer Price' means the amount of the highest bid for a Lot accepted by the auctioneer;

'including' or 'include' mean including without limitation and include without limitation, respectively;

'Lot' means any item deposited with us for sale at auction including items described against any Lot number in a Catalogue;

'Purchase Price' means the Hammer Price plus buyer's premium and VAT where applicable;

'Reserve' means a confidential price below which the auctioneer will not sell a Lot or will re-purchase on behalf of the Seller or for the account of Baldwin's. Unless otherwise specified at the time of Lot consignment, this will be set at approximately 80% of the Lot estimate at complete discretion of the auctioneer;

'Seller's Conditions' means the terms and conditions of sale between Baldwin's and a Seller for the sale of a Lot as displayed in the auction room, on our website or available from Baldwin's.

11.2. Headings in these Conditions are for convenience only and shall not affect their interpretation.

Information for Bidders

Admission

Admission to our Public Auction is free; by registering for the auction you are agreeing to abide by the conditions set out in our printed catalogue and on our website.

Examination of Lots

You are encouraged to view the lots before sale and attend the auction in person. Viewing of the lots may be done by appointment in the week prior to the auction at our offices or on an official viewing day.

The catalogue is printed with estimates alongside each lot. This is intended as a price guide for interested bidders. It is our opinion of the value of the lot but bidders should rely on their own judgement of the value. Bidders should be prepared for prices to rise if there is competition for the lot. All lots can achieve hammer prices both above and below the published pre-sale estimate. Usually each lot is reserved at 80% of the lower estimate and bids below this are unlikely to be accepted.

Bidding at the Auction

Bidding may be carried out by you in person or by a representative of your choice (please ask us for further information). Please collect your bidding number from the registration table at the auction room. You should arrive in plenty of time for the lots you are interested in. A time guide is printed at the front of the catalogue and approximately 200 lots are sold per hour. However bidders are reminded that this is a guide only and Baldwin's will not be responsible if you miss your lot.

If you do not have an account with us, we may ask you for a reference from a bank or other credit referee (eg another dealer or auction house) and you may be asked to leave a deposit before bidding.

Absentee Commission Bids

If you are unable to attend the Auction personally, you may place a commission bid through us and we will try and purchase the lot for you at the lowest price possible. You must complete a Commission Bid Form found in this catalogue which must include your highest bid for each lot. All commission bids must be submitted in writing either by

post, email or fax to Baldwin's offices to arrive not later than 24 hours before the auction. We do not accept bids left by telephone. Please include your street address in emails.

Commission bids received less than 24 hours before the auction will only be accepted at our discretion and we cannot guarantee that the commission bid will be placed.

We do not charge for these services and therefore we will not be liable for errors in executing commission bids.

We offer a state-of-the-art Live Bidding system over the internet via www.the-saleroom.com/baldwins. This service is free and requires you only to register your details, together with a valid credit card for verification. You may either bid live, making use of the audio and video, or leave commission bids on the website which will be automatically executed on your behalf. These commission bids cannot be seen by the auctioneer. Invoices will be mailed to you after the auction in the usual way

Purchase Price

The price paid by the bidder is the hammer price plus 20% buyer's premium (plus VAT). Lots exported outside of the European Union may not be subject to VAT. Please ask for further information from us where this may apply to you.

You are encouraged to arrange your own collection/shipment. Alternatively lots will be sent by Royal Mail, recorded and insured delivery. Postage and insurance will be charged as additional costs.

Payment

An invoice will be supplied on request during and after the Auction showing the total amount due to us. You must pay in full before the lot(s) can be delivered to you.

Guarantee

We are a member of the International Association of Professional Numismatists and therefore, as a buyer, you will benefit from a guarantee for all lots against forgeries as required by IAPN's rules of membership. Please see the Conditions of Sale for details of the terms of our guarantee

Methods of Payment

- **Sterling (£) bank transfer to:**
National Westminster Bank
P O Box 113
2a Charing Cross Road
London WC2H 0PD
Account name **A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd**
Account number 24525146
Sort code 60 40 05
IBAN GB80NWBK60400524525146
Swift code NWBKGB2L

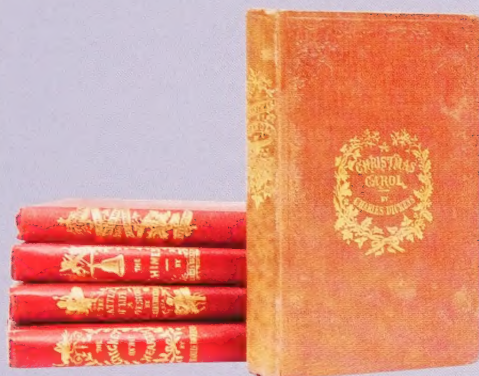
Please include your name and invoice number when sending instructions to the bank and inform Baldwin's of your payment in order to speed-up the delivery of your purchases
- **Sterling (£) cash, banker's draft or a personal cheque from a UK bank** made payable to **A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd**. Seven [7] business days' clearance is required for personal cheques
 - **Credit/Debit Card** payments are subject to a 2% surcharge - including Mastercard, Visa, America Express and all non-UK cards. There is no surcharge for UK debit cards.
 - **United States dollars (US\$)** are accepted either in cash or by a personal cheque made payable to **A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd**. Please ask for our current exchange rate. Ten [10] business days' clearance is required for US\$ personal cheques
 - **Euros (€)** are accepted in cash only and are subject to a £10 surcharge. Please ask for our current exchange rate
 - Cash payments are subject to maximum limits imposed by law.

Dreweatts¹⁷⁵⁹



BLOOMSBURY AUCTIONS

Forthcoming Auction Highlights



Charles Dickens
The Christmas Books
5 vol., first editions, 1843-48
Est. £4,000-6,000

Important Books & Manuscripts

Thursday 30th May
London 24 Maddox Street, W1S 1PP



The Superb and Extremely Rare WWII Pathfinder's CGM & DFM
Group of 5 awarded to Warrant Officer S J H Andrew, No 35 Squadron,
No 8 (Pathfinder Force) Group, RAFVR
Est. £12,000 - £15,000

The Military Sale: Medals, Orders, Decorations & Militaria

Wednesday 5th June
London 24 Maddox Street, W1S 1PP



A pair of George I Irish cast silver
octagonal candlesticks
Est. £3,000-4,000

Fine Silver & Objects of Vertu

Wednesday 12th June
Newbury Donnington Priory, Donnington RG14 2JE



Clara Peeters
A cat sitting by a bowl of fish and a silver
plate with two oysters, a lobster and shrimps
Est. £20,000-30,000

Old Master & 19th Century Paintings

Tuesday 18th June
Newbury Donnington Priory, Donnington RG14 2JE



CRW Nevinson
Study for Viny Ridge, 1917
graphite and crayon on paper
Est. £20,000-30,000

Modern & Contemporary British Art

Thursday 20th June
London 24 Maddox Street, W1S 1PP



Roy Lichtenstein
Shipboard Girl
Off-set lithograph in colours, Signed in pencil
Est. £10,000-15,000

Modern & Contemporary Prints

Thursday 27th June
London 24 Maddox Street, W1S 1PP

For more information on consignments or the forthcoming calendar please contact info@dnfa.com



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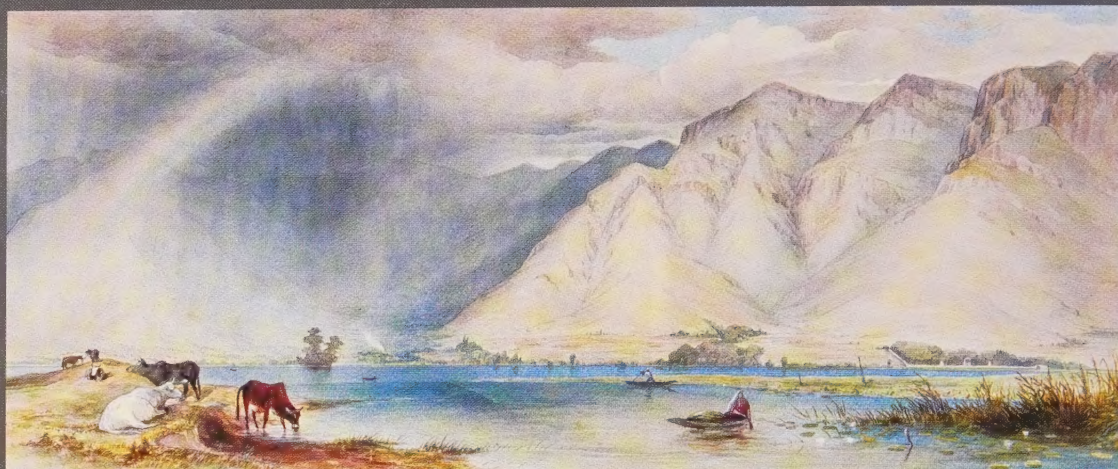
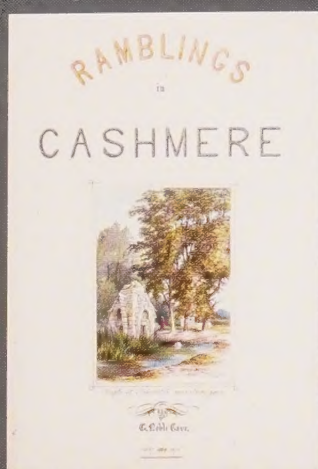


BLOOMSBURY^{AUCTIONS}

Bloomsbury Auctions' 30th Year Anniversary Sale: Important Books and Manuscripts

London: Bloomsbury House, 24 Maddox Street, Mayfair, W1S 1PP

Thursday 30th May 2013



Lt. Col. George Noble Cave (Bengal Staff Corps., 1824-1908)

Ramblings in Cashmer, 1867-70

Portfolio of 42 original watercolours with additional pictorial manuscript title, v.s., average 305 x 455mm.

Most mounted on contemporary card supports, captioned in pencil.

Est. £8,000-12,000

Provenance: given to the artist's granddaughter by her uncle, the artist's son, and thence by descent.

For more information please contact info@dnfa.com | +44(0) 20 7495 9494

Dreweatts & Bloomsbury Auctions is part of the Noble Investments (UK) PLC Group [NBL:LN], the only UK stock exchange listed company involved in the auctioning and retail of fine art and collectibles. Occupying the same stable as numismatic specialists Baldwin's and philatelic specialists Apex, we are the UK's newest top 5 auctioneer.



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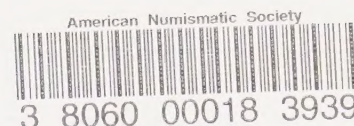


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Forthcoming Auctions:

May 2013

Baldwin's Auction 78 , The David Fore Collection of British Indian Coins (Part One)	London , 7 May 2013
Baldwin's Auction 79 , The Bentley Collection (Part 3), British Sovereigns	London , 8 May 2013
Baldwin's Auction 80 , British and World Coins and Medals	London , 8 May 2013
Baldwin's Islamic Coin Auction 24 , The Horus Collection of Islamic Coins	London , 9 May 2013
Baldwin's Auction 81 , Commemorative Medals	London , 10 May 2013
Baldwin's Auction 82 , The David Fore Collection of British Indian Coins (Part Two)	London , 31 May 2013

June 2013

Baldwin's Summer Argentum Auction , Coins and Medals British and World Coins, Commemorative Medals, in conjunction with the London Coin Fair, Holiday Inn Consignment Deadline : 2 May 2013	London , 1 June 2013
The Military Sale , Medals and Militaria, held in conjunction with Dreweatts This auction will be held at Maddox Street, London Consignment Deadline: 15 April 2013	London , 5 June 2013
Apex Philatelic, Postal Auction 124 , General Stamps Consignment Deadline: 31 March 2013	Postal , 20 June 2013

July 2013

Apex Philatelic, Public Auction 125 , General Stamps Consignment Deadline: 1 May 2013	Lingfield , 21 July 2013
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August 2013

Baldwin's Hong Kong Coin Auction 55 , Far Eastern and World Coins, Medals and Banknotes Consignment Deadline : 15 June 2013	Hong Kong , 22 August 2013
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September 2013

Baldwin's Auction 83 , Ancient and World Coins and Commemorative Medals The Official Coinex Auction Consignment Deadline : 15 July 2013	London , 25 September 2013
Baldwin's Auction 84 , The David Fore Collection of British Indian Coins (Part Three) The Official Coinex Auction	London , 26 September 2013
Apex Philatelic, Postal Auction 126 , General Stamps Consignment Deadline : 7 July 2013	Postal , 26 September 2013

November 2013

Baldwin's Autumn Argentum Auction , Coins and Medals British and World Coins, Commemorative Medals, in conjunction with the London Coin Fair, Holiday Inn Consignment Deadline : 1 September 2013	London , 2 November 2013
Apex Philatelic, Postal Auction 127 , General Stamps Consignment Deadline : 28 August 2013	Lingfield , 17 November 2013

December 2013

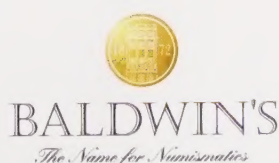
Apex Philatelic, Postal Auction 128 , General Stamps Consignment Deadline : 10 November 2013	Postal , 12 December 2013
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January 2014

Baldwin's The New York Sale XXXII , Ancient and World Coins	New York , 8 January 2014
Baldwin's The New York Sale XXXIII , Russian Coins and Medals	New York , 9 January 2014

[N.B: These dates are provisional only and may be subject to change. Additional dates may be added later.]

For enquiries with items for direct purchase or inclusion in one of our auctions please contact us
at auctions@baldwin.co.uk or on +44 (0)20 7930 9808.



The
DAVID FORE
Collection



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